THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

B-Z.

[Parke Goodwin in August Putnam.]

Call him Boz, for that is what we named him,
With whom our Lares were in love,
Ere with our Laurel-wreath we proudly claimed him
Forever after.

Call him Boz—that was our word for him
When he was young,
And unto us, from some bright corner dim,
His accents rung.

In earlier days, when first we caught the glory
Of his shimmering locks,
The tenderest title was the rarest story
We ever knew!

As little children by their mother seated,
Gently, soft y reading,
While memory brings back dreams of joy and sweetness,
Even as we willed,
We gathered at his feet—from his completeness
Our love filled.

We loved the author who so loved the true,
So hated wrong;
We loved the teacher, whose great soul we knew,
Tender and strong.

We felt the loving spirit of the master
In all his creeds,
He touched the world's great heart, and it beat faster
For human needs.

As like an angel visiting each dwelling
With kind grace,
He lit the fire of love, Heaven's watchword telling,
In every place.

Close up those earnest eyes to want and sorrow,
Forevermore!
And bid him stand with us on the morrow,
Earth's laborers o'er.

And like the seraphs in the old time vision,
Who thought like spirits from our world of elysian,
Will come and go.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

What We Do and How We Dress in Saratoga—Long Trains—Racing Costumes—White and Buff—The Washerwoman—The Latest in Buts, etc.

(From our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July, 1870.

Sitting in my quiet room in Saratoga, filled with pleasant sights, ears with pleasant sounds, it is hard to think of the fashions in town in the hot-bed of fashion, such as Saratoga is supposed to be. It reminds me, as indeed one is reminded constantly, that the difference between one thing and another is not so great after all, only the difference between the black of the pot and the black of the kettle, and that about as much patience is required with the virtue of the good as with the acknowledged faults of their weaker brothers and sisters.

Saratoga is in its glory this beautiful summer, and is crowded with visitors from every State and nationality. It is warm, but the air is so fine and dry that the heat is not enervating, and one does not feel the same need of exhaustion that accompanies a "heated term" in the city.

Almost the only thing that I object to about Saratoga is the kind of people that are here to enjoy it. They are the people who are not the workers of the hive, and it is the workers that I should like to see resting or reading in the shade and the beauty of the place.

To such women or wives of wealthy men the fashions of all places is pretty much alike. We must not blame them too severely; for what can they do? Dressing and driving, eating and sleeping, fill up the measure of existence in New York as well as Saratoga, and long ago I remember hearing a fashionable woman say she would be more welcome than the rest they do not need, and the holiday they have not earned.

But, to those who are not of the fashionable housekeepers, this place with its sense of seclusion from care, with its spiritual responsibility, its music, its order, its cleanliness, its perfect system, its display only of the sweet and beautiful of human nature in its social intercourse, would appear like a little bit of heaven, a piece of the New Jerusalem, or the right out of paradise. Granted that it is only a stage trick; that the heaven is in appearance and not in reality; that the flowers, the smiles and courtesies, the lights and the flowers, there is no difference in many cases, are but artificial anxieties. What would it matter to those who would not stay long enough to find it out? And the shade, the light, the fragrance of the flowers for a brief space, then to look up again the heaven of their interlocking fingers of strength renewed? We do not question the skill of the physician who heals us or the virtue of the medicine that cures us.

HOW WE DRESS IN SARATOGA.

There is a great change in the Saratoga of the past and the Saratoga of the present, and I hope and believe in the increase of the refinement and intelligence of American women. There are no more women who dress five times a day, and there is no necessity for changing in any respect the habits of any one of the families. Four out of five dresses worn are linen, cambric or muslin, neither of them expensive materials, for one out of these four is made more elaborate than the present style requires even ordinary costume for. At any rate the variety is very great and the fresh air helps you please so entire that any dress an be worn with the same grace and ease, without any one's suggesting the wearer to either remark or criticism. There are, of course, those who dress with as much elegance and variety as in town. It is at least optional, no one is obliged to dress in this way unless one wishes to do so; then it must be remembered that pretty dresses are part of the regular order of things that ladies generally take with them all they have got, and change often while they remain, partly because they have the leisure, partly because their stay is limited, and they might as well wear them out.

AND WHY NOT.

Extravagance is a relative term. What would be extravagance for Mrs. A. may not be for Mrs. B., and would be meanness in Mrs. G., who is not a millionaire. Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. don't think the very beauty of this place is its many sadedness and the glimpses it gives, both rich wo and poor, of the different phases of life different from their own.

LONG TRAINS BUT NO POWDER.

I have travelled on one ball here and several hops, and have not as yet seen a touch of hair powder, "gray" or "diamond." The few trains were of great length, but the majority of ladies (except the young ladies) wore short and pretty costumes, very small crinoline and hair curled and puffed in the natural color.

There is one movement in one exception no "low necks." The bodies of dresses were cut square, or "V" shape, and the shoulders were covered with lace. A few wore cut high with short sleeves, but the majority were cut Pompadour-super in the front and back, and the arms with sleeves ruffled at the elbow.

The hair is worn perfectly flat and smoothed entirely. The only approach to them is made by the looping of the upper skirts, which are full at the back, and cut bonnet shape.

THE FEATURE OF THE SEASON.

The feature of the season is the Polonaise, which is made in all sorts of materials, in the complete every variety of costume. I have mentioned this in preceding letters as likely to be exceedingly popular, and the event justifies the prediction. They are very pretty and most useful made in linen, the length of a short dress, and looned up at the side over the skirt so as to display it. The skirt may be of any color or material, but it is generally of black silk, and looped with it is of wide black *gros grain* ribbon, striped in Roman colors.

We find the Polonaise in all sorts of trimming it is let down its whole length and then covers the skirt entirely.

The Polonaise is often made in silk, satin and muslin, richly trimmed and worn over a train skirt of a different color, and is a very entrancing color. The sash is always of wide ribbon, bright, and the whole is finally embroidered in colors.

The Polonaise will be very fashionable in cashmere in fall wear, and trimmed with rich silk skirts will constitute most distinguished walking costume. French and Swiss wear cashmere much more than we do, but the finish and delicate tendency and richness of material seems likely to levelon muslin as a more just appreciation of its exquisite fabric.

WHITE AND BUFF.

A few years ago, when skirts swept the sidewalk, a white dress upon the streets was not to be thought of, and as most ladies, and especially young ladies, find it a pleasure to wear the house dresses that can upon an emergency be ready for the streets, white was rarely seen at all, except upon babies and sweet simplicity and innocence. Now, with the sanitary changes all this, however, as well as many other things, and now white and its cousin buff are almost as much worn in every day as house dress.

The change in fashion has made the washerwoman a most important personage, and created a new and most lucrative branch to the business if the operators only know how to make the most of it. A polite attention to the demands all the women who apply to her lately for the service to open the door that they think there is room for fifty good establishments of this kind in New York.

The French laundries there wash and iron beautifully, but charge enormously, from two to three dollars for one dress, and from 50 fifteen for suite. The public laundries destroy and lose so much that no one can ever afford to put their finest things into the hands of ordinary washerwomen, the linens are torn, and ripped, and frayed, and mangled and come out pale, faded, stretched the wrong way, ironed up instead of down, and does not stand of up.

If some washerwoman of genius would only open a laundry, and have the linens dried in her water, prints in boiled bran water, colored cambrics in a mixture of salt and beef gall, and starch and iron with a preparation of kind with lime and soda, and do just as she ought, she would make a fortune in a very few years, if she knew how to manage it.

Would some experienced woman reduce it to practice?

SHORT DRESSES.

There is not much chance of short dresses going out. At a recent Queen's "breakfast" at Windsor, all the costumes were new and elegant, but short. A white silk, with a self wore a short dress of black silk, and all the princess's short costumes. It will be hardly possible for the next street trail in this generation at least.

RACING COSTUMES.

Among the costumes that I have observed was one of flounced muave silk, the flounces edged with Tom Thumb fringe; our dress composed of puffings of organdy and valenciennes lace, about each, had a full skirt of white silk with black lace, black velvet bands and pink roses.

Still *complet* of black canvas grenadine trimmed with quilling of the same put on with narrow bias bands of black velvet. The hat a large sephorn hat with flexible brim twisted and rolled at the crown, with sweep of green tulle and ornamented with a branch of green grass, threaded neck-tie, black sash embroidered in green, green gloves.

A very pretty toilette is of white linen trimmed with black velvet, the skirt embroidered, black sash embroidered in colors and black fringed upon the ends, and straw toquet trimmed with black velvet and green grass and red flowers.

A very stylish costume is of white wool serge made with two skirts and jacket and trimmed with plain bands of black velvet, black velvet sash and buttons, the *Vendems* hat of black velvet and the *Vendems* hat of black straw, one side of the brim turned up with by a scarf, one side of the brim turned up with by a scarf, one side of the brim turned up with by a scarf, the suit, which is all black and white.

GOOD BYE, MUFFLER.

It is a relief to announce that all trimmings, black velvet and rich *gros grain* silk principally, together with lace and fringe, will be used for trimmings this fall. The people are entirely sick of frills and flouncings and puffings, and begin to feel that it is a sin to cut up exquisite and costly materials in so ruinous a manner.

THE HAIR.

The hair dressers say that there is a universal inquiry for something that will stop the falling off of the hair. Crimping and the use of pads and chignons are just destroying the beautiful natural hair that American women possess. The only remedy for such a state of things is to cut the hair short at once and wear it so, washing it, drying and training it thoroughly every day. Put on at the same time a dress of sack-cloth and ashes for the sin of having destroyed it.

THE NEWEST STYLE OF HAT.

The Gypsey shape and an enlarged specimen of the same kind is said to be what we are coming to in the fall.

The coming hat for young ladies is of high colored plush, high crown, trimmed with bands of velvet in a darker shade, and a plume, of course. Plush jackets to match, with velvet collar and cuffs trimmed, will be worn with these hats.

Valetes (veils) are still made of a straight piece of dotted lace, pinned over at the back.

Cascades of lace and pretty little knotted silk skeins are worn instead of breastpins.

Grese is to be used for trimming the day costumes, and lace for ornamenting the rich evening dresses of the late fall and winter season.

For garden parties there are new dishes in magolica ware, ornamented with the particular fruit it is intended to hold, and with sugar vase and cream pitcher attached to the sides.

For the German, the last new thing is the Telegram Tracts, which has the appearance of a telegraph dispatch, envelope and all, and when they pass display a paper pattern of high proportions and grotesque size.

JESSIE JUNE.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A Simple but Sure Remedy.

The Norristown *Independent* says: In 1819 one Valentine Kittering, of Dauphin county, communicated to the Senate of Pennsylvania a sure remedy for the bite of any mad animal. He said that his ancestors had used it in Germany 250 years ago, and that he always found it to answer the purpose, during a residence of fifty years in the United States. He only publishes it from a motive of humanity. This remedy consists in the weed called chick-weed. It is a native of this country, found in Germany and Swiss by the names of Gauchmell Rother Mayor, or Rother Huenbenderm. In England it is called the Passerine Chick; and its botanical name is Angelic Phonicea. It must be gathered in June, when in full bloom, dried in the shade, and then pulverized. The dose for a grown person is a small teaspoonful, or its weight a dozen cents, to be taken at once, in beer or water. For children the dose is five cents at one time. The same may be taken at three different times. In applying, it must be used green, cut into pieces, and mixed with bran or other feed. For hogs the powder is to be made into little balls by mixing it with flour and water. These balls are to be put on bread and butter, or in honey, molasses, &c. The Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg said that in Germany, thirty grains of this powder are given four times a day, the first day, then once a day for the whole week. On the last day of the time the wound is washed out with a decoction of the weed, and the dog is supposed to be safe. Kettering said that he in all instances administered but one dose, with the most happy results. To his family and friends the same remedy brought with the late Doctor William Stoy effected so many cures.

GOT ENOUGH OF CAMERON.

General Grant Going to St. Louis to Flank Old Winnebago.

A Washington letter, dated Washington, July 28, says: "A private letter received here from Long Branch, from a quarter entitled to credit, says that the President is confident that the decision now is that the number killed was not less than 2,000. Nearly 3,000 persons have registered as having disappeared at the time of the fire. The loss of life among men and thieves who came to plunder was very heavy. The greatest thieves are the Greek and Maltese boatmen, of whom eight were killed. Boats have been found to be without owners. In several instances property supposed to have been burned has been found in good order, and sent down dug up from the ruins. In one case, a rich diamond ring was found in the ashes, and fled; when the ruins were dug out, last week, the body of the lady was found, and was not unburned, who were in the very act of forcing the vault when a sudden current of flame swept them all down. The most careful estimates of the loss of property place it at about $200,000. Many persons have been insured. The malignant typhus has broken out among the sufferers by the fire, who are now as large as 5,000. Dr. Agnew has been appointed by the North Fork of the Big Cheyenne River to the Black Hills neighborhood, where they found gold deposits, which they claim surpasses California in its palmiest mining times. The party may be absent for a year. Their companions, such one had gathered more gold than was necessary to cover the first cost of his outfit, and they are now on their way east to purchase new supplies, and will return as soon as the whereabouts and success of the expedition is discovered, there will be a rush of gold seekers for the upper Missouri never equalled in any country, and admit that Cheyenne agency is the best point of departure for the mines.

SOME novel facts appear from the registration of lewd women in St. Louis under the ordinance to regulate the social evil. In three-fourths of the city there have been found 463 women who have registered as such, and of these 317 declare their course deliberately self enchosen; 81 fell by seduction, while the remainder give as reasons for their condition a dislike to labor, love of dress, neglect or ill treatment of husbands, domestic troubles, and the force of others to them, and, in some instances, the shocking assertion is boldly made that their downfall was effected by the temptation of members of their own sex. Seven parties had obtained certificates to live in apartments of capitalists under the ordinance, and four had declined to take out certificates. These orchards are nearly all cultivated in a workmanlike manner, the dwellings, outbuildings and fences are of a very superior order, and show evidences of taste and thrift that I have rarely seen in any part of the West where grain farming is carried on. I was informed that many of these orchards produce an income of from $1,000 to $2,000 per acre annually. The amount some of these orchards produce is fully attested by the sales of fruit, with the amount of capital and labor expended—the gold fields of California do not compare with this fruit region, and will attract the excitement about it. I believe few persons who have not visited this region have any definite idea about the wonderful products of these orchards. But I find that those gentlemen who have been lucky or smart enough to get a farm in the fruit belt of land are aware of its value, for they are not to be induced to sell at any price. Well laid in field at from $100 to $200 per acre.

MADAM RATTAZI, who died at Florence last week, was, says the Boston *Advertiser*, a terrible woman. Her interest in politics and her well known disposition to enter into political intrigues have cost Garibaldi dear. She was a woman of remarkable ability, and has been in the Sardinian and Italian governments a dozen times, and at least twice premier. But whenever there has been talk of a ministry that was to contain him either as a member or as the head, there was invariably a stirring of the shoulders and a deep, sepulchral, almost hoarse breath about "Madame." She was especially an enemy of Eugenie, and has employed the energy of Egeria and the pen of Sappho to her ready and polished pen to stab the Empress to the heart. This she has often done this in the form of novels, introducing her under a false name, of course, and drawing the picture in her own way, the fun of which only a woman could be capable. The novels have all had a run, and have been widely read and checked over, as here and there the witty author thrusts her arrows into the defenceless woman. Many a heart-ache and fluttering wounds have been sought and found, and the author has chuckled about it. Madame Rattazi was a great wit as well as a terrible hater, and it was the latter quality that sometimes, in the spirit of spite as the master in manner in which she used her weapon her of life, caused her self to fall against the enemy that secured toleration for.

A late Constantinople letter says: "We are not yet through with the list of dead recovered from the ruins of the great fire of June 5. New discoveries are made every day, and the impression now is that the number killed was not less than 2,000. Nearly 3,000 persons have registered as having disappeared at the time of the fire. The loss of life among men and thieves who came to plunder was very heavy. The greatest thieves are the Greek and Maltese boatmen, of whom eight were killed. Boats have been found to be without owners. In several instances property supposed to have been burned has been found in good order, and sent down dug up from the ruins. In one case, a rich diamond ring was found in the ashes, and fled; when the ruins were dug out, last week, the body of the lady was found, and was not unburned, who were in the very act of forcing the vault when a sudden current of flame swept them all down. The most careful estimates of the loss of property place it at about $200,000. Many persons have been insured. The malignant typhus has broken out among the sufferers by the fire, who are now as large as 5,000. Dr. Agnew has been appointed by the North Fork of the Big Cheyenne River to the Black Hills neighborhood, where they found gold deposits, which they claim surpasses California in its palmiest mining times. The party may be absent for a year. Their companions, such one had gathered more gold than was necessary to cover the first cost of his outfit, and they are now on their way east to purchase new supplies, and will return as soon as the whereabouts and success of the expedition is discovered, there will be a rush of gold seekers for the upper Missouri never equalled in any country, and admit that Cheyenne agency is the best point of departure for the mines.

SOME considerable interest is manifested as to a clear understanding of the new tax law as regards the amount of tax to be retained by companies from dividends and interest coupons between the 1st and after August 1, 1870. The provision is not free from ambiguity, but the Deputy Commissioner has fortunately settled the point. Individual Depositors with collectors that dividends declared due on August 1, 1870, are subject to a tax of 5 per cent., as provided in section 129. The tax is not to be paid until such dividends are payable, not when they are declared. Acting upon the interpretation of this provision of the law, the Board of Directors of the Catawissa Railroad Company, in announcing that a dividend of 2½ per cent. was due on August, withheld the 2½ per cent. The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, in announcing that a dividend of 5 per cent. was due on August 1, withheld 2½ per cent. tax, and so on.

NEWS has arrived of a conflict between the civil authorities and the Catholic priesthood in Peru, that is likely to result in disconditure to the latter, against whom are arrayed all lovers of liberty and progress. Recently, the Bishop of Puno, before leaving for Rome to attend the Council, had excommunicated a portion of the clergy of that city, and then all closed, and no service performed, and he gave special injunctions that there should be no communication until the object to obtain had been achieved. The Vicar followed the example and excommunicated the Governor Lamps to be closed. The civil authorities countermanded this order, and the Vicar proclaimed a holy war against the civil power, and made the priests to exercise their functions. Meanwhile the Archbishop arrived at Arequipa, and, immediately ordered the Vicar to be arrested and remitted to Lima for trial.

SINCE the beginning of the year small-pox has caused as many as 5,000 deaths in Paris, and every body there, medical or non-medical, is described as being struck with surprise at the general revulsion of feeling that has taken place according to common belief, had been driven away, with the black death and other plagues of the middle ages, by Jenner's discovery. Paris population had however, treated vaccination practically with neglect. Now, the sanitarians show themselves aware of the urgency of practising vaccination and re-vaccination on an extensive scale, and the ex-deputy Cochin is destined to proceed with extraordinary measures of precaution are being taken there.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You quote from the *Dispatch* the suggestion that Mr. Phelps will be renominated of course for a second term, in conformity with the usages, and that Mr. Graham is so well aware of the fact that about two months ago he intended to withdraw, but was dissuaded by his friends. If I am not mistaken, it was just about that time that Mr. Graham advertised himself in all the papers as a candidate, while nothing has happened since to change the aspect of affairs, except, perhaps, the vote of Mr. Phelps, no doubt under the teaching of the "organ," to reimpose the income tax, which falls upon the people of this county, while those of Armstrong and Butler are almost entirely exempt from its operation.

I do not refer to this now, however, except as affecting the question of the renomination of *course*, of the last named gentleman, and the claims of Allegheny county for the place.

Mr. Phelps's first nomination was due, if I am not mistaken, to a sort of a raffle, or game of pitch-and-toss, which was played on the floor of a portion of the conferees, entrusted by the Republicans of this county as well as Butler with the duty of *deliberating and consulting* upon the candidate, and not upon the unusual process of selection being, as I understand, overlooked for the occasion in consequence of the pendency of the Presidential election.

I do not know whether the conferees referred to belonged to the Ring or not; but whether a nomination so made would constitute a legitimate title to the observance of the supposed usage is another question, which, in view of the vote of that gentleman upon the income tax, it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss. I take it for granted that no well advised Republican would seriously think of multiplying the existing chances of defeat by asking the men of this county, who feel themselves aggrieved by the reimposition, in time of peace, of this most obnoxious and unequal of all the burdens of the war, and are sufficient in themselves to revolutionize the district, to support a candidate for re-election who has already recorded his vote in favor of it. I doubt if there is a man who pays this tax—now rendered even more unequal and unjust than it was before—that will consent to indorse a vote of this sort, or whether any Congressman who may have so voted from the districts which pay it—if there be any others in that category—will ever have the opportunity of voting for another term in his constituents. To renominate such a man is to invite defeat.

Since writing the above, my attention has been called to an article in the *Pittsburgh Republican*, commending the tax referred to, as one which does not touch the *country*, and and falls very properly on men of means. In this I only note that there are quite enough of these in Allegheny county, without reckoning those who sympathize in their feeling of injustice, to make it anything but prudent to run the risk of presenting the superfluous spectacle of the defeat of a man of the constituency which does the principal part of the voting in the Twenty-third District.

ALLEGHENY.

COUNTER-PLOTS IN CUBA.

Negotiations to Elect a Rival President and to Surrender to Spain.

A correspondent at Havana, under date of July 26, writes to the New York *Times* now, for the first time, making public one of the most important events in the history of the Cuban war, if it is reliable. When Captain General Rodas visited Puerto Principe it was to treat with the insurgent leaders, who wished to come to an understanding with Spain and the Spanish Captain General. These Cuban Generals are Jose Manuel Quesada, Vice President; General Frederico Castellanos, General Cornelio Porro, General Gabriel Fortern, and a son-in-law of Arteaga, together with a number of less prominent officers.

Several interviews took place between the Cubans and the Spaniards, a truce being observed in the district meanwhile. The plan was to make General Gabriel Fortern leader of a counter movement, and have the elected opposition President of the Republic of Cuba, when he should make overtures to Spain to surrender. Fortern, however, though a native Spaniard, has been in Cuba since he was a child, large estates, and is avaricious, as he delayed his decision day after day. Negotiations continued for six weeks, the Fortern party demanding that the Spaniards should withdraw themselves, and also a written guarantee to be permitted to reside in the country unmolested, or to be allowed to embark for any foreign country, and that they would surrender to Rodas and not to the Captain General. They could surrender at some Spanish post, and from thence ask in writing for a pardon; that he (Rodas) would refuse to grant it, but he pledged his word of honor that he would use the necessary orders that all persons applying for a pardon be conducted to the coast and thence be embarked on any foreign vessel and sent to any country they might choose, except to Cuba. Meanwhile President Cespedes had not the force to invade the district, the Maraguan, and could only sow dissensions and send an envoy to the United States, there against the Fortern party, which had already sent several agents to invoke the aid of President Grant, in case their plan should be consummated.

The Captain of a coasting schooner reports in Havana that a Spanish officer, a son of Concello Porra, Arteaga, Arteaga's son and his son-in-law have been assassinated. The *Diario* does not vouch for the report, and at headquarters nothing in relation to it has become known.

If the negotiations fail the responsibility will rest upon the most stupid man in the republic, Dr. Antonio Zambrana, Secretary-in-Chief of the Central Department, a *protege* of General Prim, who has been sent out to win the rank of Lieutenant General. To accomplish this he has given to the world as many victory into the negotiating district, in which several hundred non-combatant families reside and where the Cuban force is small. Into move, Zambrana will find that he has to replace there against Spain and defeat the Fortern plans.

ALLEGED scientific discoveries are becoming almost as numerous and contradictory to be relied upon, and the latest announced must be taken with allowance. The Abbe Brassenr de Bourbourg, author of several volumes on Central American archæology, now announces himself ready to prove that America is indeed the old world, not alone geologically, but in every detail of its civilization. He says that Mexico, Yucatan and Central America were peopled by the Atlantis, which, according to Plato, was a continent between Europe and America, and which, after existing as a mother and son were seated in the parlor of the house. The son was a wild youth passing through that trying stage com monly called sowing wild oats. The mother was lecturing him, as women mostly will, on the evil of his ways, while the son paced up and down the carpeted floor in great excitement. Suddenly, as the mother ceased her reproaches, her son drew forth a pistol and exclaiming, "Mother, excuse me, I'm going to kill myself," placed the muzzle to his head and fired. He fell to the floor and for a few minutes was no more. The mother, shocked and horrified, fell upon the inanimate form of pitch-and-toss, and thought her heart would break. The life which her reproaches had so terribly blighted was thought her heart would break. The life which her reproaches had so terribly blighted was thought for her sobs and tears, and in vain she called frantically for her son to speak but one little word to her again. It was a curious act of a rash, wild youth, apparently disproportioned entirely to the cause. The explanation of the other case of suicide I have been unable to gather but I am told it was a curious affair. Very few are as long and hard to get as they are to get kicks. The house, from the two former suicides and M. Paradol's singular end, does not enjoy the most enviable of reputations. Marie Waller, the old housekeeper woom Paradol had brought from France with him, was not a bit chary about declaring the place to be haunted. She never liked the house, she said. Strange noises were heard by her every night. She believed some uneasy spirits were about it, and sleep could hardly keep her eyes closed for fifteen minutes before she would be aroused by some nerve rattling noise. She told her master that she did not like the place a bit, but he only laughed at her fears by promising not to remain there long.

These are all curious antecedents to the terrible tragedy which has startled Paris on the morning last. Then his letter to the Jardin is strange. The failure of Lavie to open it when the latter noticed the strange condition of the Minister, and also remarked, as an extraordinary fact, that he had left his watch on the table, which he usually wore, are also singular. The waiting to his valet about a possible accident happening, and what to do in such an emergency, were curiously suggestive of the necessity of watching the movements of the Minister. In fact, everything about the matter is unusual. The dressed condition of the Minister's mind and body, his apprehension that he was going to die, his deliberate preparations for the deed, if correctly represented, are all unusual features in connection with so extraordinary an occurrence as the suicide of a Minister of State, who is also a member of the Senate. Even parties and other meetings are implicated in their ruin. Among the answers to the question, "Why they continue a life of vice?" "By choice," is the most frequent; nowadays to be ashamed to go wrong, no other means of living, &c., being others.

THE Feejee Islands offer a rare opportunity for getting rich. There, there are about a hundred plantations where the long staple sea-island cotton grows in six months from planting nor requires replanting for years. It commands one dollar per pound in England, and will yield 600 to 800 pounds per acre. The cost so little as to be almost clear account.

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* says: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company continues their offers of assistance to a line of steamships between this city and Liverpool; and another effort is being made to secure subscriptions from merchants and capitalists under this guarantee. Its attempt has been made at various times and under varying circumstances, with what success is known.

THE PARADOL MYSTERY.

The House of Suicides—Several Mysteries.

[From Washington Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

The Paradol mystery, for such it deserves to be called, inasmuch as no rational solution of it has yet been given, still forms a subject of more interest here, more especially as some people have spread the report that two other suicides occurred in the same house on New York avenue, where the unfortunate French Minister put an end to his existence. A few years ago a mother and son were seated in the parlor of the house. The son was a wild youth passing through that trying stage com monly called sowing wild oats. The mother was lecturing him, as women mostly will, on the evil of his ways, while the son paced up and down the carpeted floor in great excitement. Suddenly, as the mother ceased her reproaches, her son drew forth a pistol and exclaiming, "Mother, excuse me, I'm going to kill myself," placed the muzzle to his head and fired. He fell to the floor and for a few minutes was no more. The mother, shocked and horrified, fell upon the inanimate form of pitch-and-toss, and thought her heart would break. The life which her reproaches had so terribly blighted was thought for her sobs and tears, and in vain she called frantically for her son to speak but one little word to her again. It was a curious act of a rash, wild youth, apparently disproportioned entirely to the cause. The explanation of the other case of suicide I have been unable to gather but I am told it was a curious affair. Very few are as long and hard to get as they are to get kicks. The house, from the two former suicides and M. Paradol's singular end, does not enjoy the most enviable of reputations. Marie Waller, the old housekeeper woom Paradol had brought from France with him, was not a bit chary about declaring the place to be haunted. She never liked the house, she said. Strange noises were heard by her every night. She believed some uneasy spirits were about it, and sleep could hardly keep her eyes closed for fifteen minutes before she would be aroused by some nerve rattling noise. She told her master that she did not like the place a bit, but he only laughed at her fears by promising not to remain there long.

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THE RHINE FRONTIER.

German and French feeling in regard to the Rhenish provinces has never perhaps been so well expressed as in Nikolaus Becker's "German Rhine" and the reply to it by Alfred de Musset. The following translations of them will therefore be read with interest:

THE GERMAN RHINE.

BY NIKOLAUS BECKER.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
The fair bulwark she glances
And croaks her foul design.

So long as calmly gliding
It wears its mantle green,
So long as oar dividing
Its mirrored wave is seen,

It never shall be France's,
The Free, the German Rhine,
So long as youth enhances
His service with its wine.

So long as sentry keeping
The rocks its margin stud;
So long as spires are peeping
Their image in its flood,

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
So long as festive dances
Its lovely groups combine;

So long as zeagler bring th
Its trade for harvests home,
So long as minstrel singeth
Its praise from door to door.

It never shall be France's,
The free, the German Rhine,
Until its broad waves cleanse the
Its last dear drop of wine.

REPLY TO BY ALFRED DE MUSSET.

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
It has served our sword to fill
Our cup in days of drouth or war
Before the boat-song rose.

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
On its breast the vessel escaped wide,
Which conquering Cæsar made when he bore
Thro' its mazes of green to the farther side
Where one Rome has ridden shall then not ride
once more!

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
Of our German blood are its warders now
When across its flood our legions pour
Who shall say which blood flows?
When all your men have fallen, have ye other men
to show?

Your German Rhine has been ours before!
If ye your armies would fain forget
Your daughters, your children, your wives, your
And weed the Frenchmen among them yet,
Ye will find the vintage while they were always
mine to pour.

If your German Rhine he yours once more,
It will wash your cuveries in its tide,
But pitch not your camps on its other shore!
Or you recall with regret your day
Your men have even broke that drank the dying
Eagle's gore!

May your German Rhine flow evermore
In peace and modesty may each spire
Be mirrored as in its glassy floor!
But, oh! keep down your barchanal fire,
While, o'er, may rouse to the agale the victors
hearts of yore.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN LEVIATHAN.

Monster Fossil Remains.

From Nevada comes this strange story. It is given in the White Pine *News*:

Some one (nonbody) has come to the southeast of Hamilton in a high degree of land containing an extensive deposit of marine shells and the fossil remains of a large variety of animated species of fish. But the curiosity which most challenges the interest and investigation of inquisitive minds is a petrified form of what was evidently once an immense sea monster. There is a question that has already given rise to the theory that its locale was once a great shoal, and that this monster was left by the receding waters, which is further supported by the fact that the bones are scattered in every direction, as though the animal had been torn to pieces by the waves which left it high and dry. The head is the most remarkable feature of the whole, and is of immense size, and apparently just separated from the body. The mouth is of great capacity, and is provided with a double row of teeth, sharp in front, but underneath and well adapted for the purpose of grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation running back from the widest portion of the head. The eyes are large, and the head is of splendid mark cow of Central America, amphibious in its habits, and is both a land and sea and carnivorous in water. The length of this singular relic of an unknown age has not as yet been ascertained, as the tail is still covered up in the hill, and appears to be of great length, but from what is visible it is evident that it is not be far from that stated. This inland country abounds in curious fossils of a marine character, and the finding of gold and silver deposits found in our immediate vicinity which are evidently of marine origin, is a proof that in a pregnant field in this region for savans such as Agassiz, who have made the pivial figure of the fish their especial study and love. There is some talk among the parties who discovered the remains of making an effort to remove them to the railroad. We see that Barnum has a mammoth petrified man on exhibition; if he will turn his attention hitherward and secure the above he will have a curiosity of curiosities of the day. We doubt whether it can be removed in bulk, and if an accident should befall it in the process of removal it would be greatly lessened, and its marvelousness as a study materially diminished. We would suggest the consideration of the plan as successful, carried out in connection with the Pacific Railroad, a car of Paris-all could be taken first of the perfect form. Then the shape of the cavity could be taken in plaster, and then the effort to remove the whole should prove a failure. But in case of a breakage, and the inevitable result of the jar of transportation and mutilation, it might be reduced to powder, removed in that form, and then put up in such a way where it would doubtless be placed on exhibition, and become an interesting and lucrative curiosity to the thousands who would flock from curiosity to the thousands who would flock from curiosity to the thousands who would flock from

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XVIIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XVIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER M. MCKEE, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

COME TO THE POINT—AGAIN.

Whoever goes beneath the surface of things and reflects even for a moment on what he sees there, will be convinced that no small part of the demoralization in connection with public affairs results from the indulgence which the better portion of community give to the constantly recuring evidence of the downward tendency. When men, generally right-minded, and who never depart in affairs of their own from truth and right, can, under party discipline, be whipped into the support of men and measures which neither their judgment nor conscience approves; when corrupt leaders can, year after year, command the support of good men, and when no nomination can be so bad that party discipline cannot be successfully exerted to insure for it the active support of even those who heartily despise it; when party discipline thus dominates the better sense of men, and conscience is subdued into acquiescence, and party measures and practices thereby triumph—when these things are so, not for a moment merely, nor for a single occasion, but as a rule, and constitute the distinguishing feature of our party politics, why should any one wonder at corruption in office, at the startling frequency and enormity of the crimes reported, or at the degeneracy against which neither preaching nor legislation has any effect? When attempts are made to reform men and things at times and in places where the greatest need for reform exists, and men who in their consciences feel that every consideration of morals and interests demands such reform, can, by the cry that the movement will hurt the party, not only be held passive but actually be pressed into the service of the very evils requiring correction, what wonder that Rings thrive, corruption is barefaced, jobbery becomes the ruling practice, and taxes are enormous! On what principle can men who are thus forced to act contrary to their judgment and conscience, hope to stand acquitted of the very things wherefrom proceeds the demoralization which afflicts the country?

Now it is only by making men stultify themselves that the political Ring, who are doing their utmost to defeat the Reform Movement in Allegheny county, have any hope of success. These leaders know that the judgment and conscience of the people are with the movement; that all its aims are right; that the ticket is incomparable, and that there exists not one good reason why every Republican in the county should not give it his hearty support Now see what these leaders do: They propose to nominate another ticket, whereby only can the party be distracted and its success endangered. As though they possessed the exclusive right to hold conventions and make nominations, as well as pursue their corrupt practices, they are crying out that the Reform Ticket must not be supported because it will endanger the party, whereas it is the only thing that can insure its success. If the Ring leaders were already in the field with a ticket for which support could be had, and a movement were to be made to put up another, then they might appeal to Republicans in the name of the party to support their ticket. But the case is reversed. It is they that propose to distract the party by putting up a second ticket. It is they against whom the accusation lies not only of opposing much needed reforms but of acting on the principle of ruining what they cannot rule. It is they who ask Republicans to go contrary to their judgment and conscience; and it is they who cry "stand by the party," when it is their course that endangers its success.

The Reform Movement appeals to the judgement and conscience of Republicans. It appeals from the Ring to the great popular sense of what is good and right. It does not believe that any considerable number of Republicans, who, knowing full well how imminent is the necessity for searching reforms, will ally themselves with the Rings by whom that necessity has been created. The better sense of Republicans will teach them that the party cannot be preserved by continuing in power corruptionists, jobbers, professed office seekers who, every year, pocket fifty thousand dollars, which might go into the public treasury, to say nothing of the evil influence otherwise exerted by them, more especially in the general demoralization, which deserves and has the right flowing from the iniquitous doings in the County Commissioner's office. If by keeping up the state of things which every reflecting man and tax-payer finds has come to be unendurable, is the only means of achieving party success, we ask Republicans, do you want it? It is insulting the understanding of Republicans to appeal to them in behalf of the Ring for the sake of the party. It is the Ring that is killing the party, and it can be preserved only by upholding the Reform Movement, whereby the party will be emancipated from corrupt control.

THE GERMAN HOST.

An essential part of the scheme for the unification of Germany has, from the beginning, been a complete and effective military organization of the Confederation. This fact is commonly forgotten or ignored by those who denounce the French as unreasonable in their opposition to German unity. Surrounded from all but the ocean, we could only rejoice in the union of many pretty principalities under one Protestant King. It has been same fact the French saw the aggregation of sixty or seventy millions of men, thoroughly trained for war and subjected to the control of a one will. And if anything was needed to increase their alarm it was found in the character and antecedents of the Royal House, around whose banners so immense a host were preparing to gather.

No sensible and well informed military man of any nationality in Europe has ever undervalued the military qualities of the German race. They have never forfeited the character acquired by their ancestors in their long conflict with the Romans. In spite of the impression made upon them by the spirit of the age, probably most German noblemen still value reputation for martial powers above any other fame; war is still the sort of activity most accordant with their tastes and least inconsistent with their notions of personal dignity. Nor have plebeian Germans ceased to be most sensitive to any reproach which implies their unfitness for war. A significant indication of the still existing influence of martial traditions and of the estimation in Germany is afforded by the practice of dueling maintained in the University in spite of all exertions for its abolition. And the most satisfactory evidence of German fondness and aptitude for war is found in the entire history of the country. For years before Sadowa, laborious and skillfully directed endeavors were expended in perfecting the Prussian military system. Valuable hints and warnings were derived from the achievements of the French in the war with Austria, and by that war a fresh impulse was given to Count BISMARCK'S zeal and labors in the work of army organization. Rather than sign an order which should retard or lessen the completeness of this part of his scheme, the Count once declared that he would cut off his own right arm. It must also be understood that in the system carried out not merely defensive but also offensive military operations were contemplated. In these preparations the whole North German Confederation has more or less participated, while in the Confederation of the South the military system has been correspondingly improved. As the result of these efforts the German host at present arrayed against the French is prepared as no German army ever was prepared before, either to repel invasion, or to assume the offensive and carry the war into the enemy's territory. We can only guess at the number of men under arms. It may amount to nearly four hundred thousand immediately opposed to the French, while on the upper Rhine the troops of the South German States may amount to about one hundred thousand more.

The constitution of this mighty host is such as to inspire confidence in its efficiency. Of the Prussians in particular the admirable spirit, discipline and steadiness were brilliantly exemplified in 1866, when they filled the world with their renown. Then they were ranged against ill commanded Austrian troops, and were provided with a weapon of fearfully destructive power, while their antagonists were destitute of the same advantage. Now they will be tried against skilfully handled soldiers, admitted to be equal to any in the world, and will hardly possess any advantage over their enemy in respect of weapons. An obvious difference between a French and a Prussian regiment consists in their composition. While the former is chiefly made up of men of the poor and uninstructed classes, the latter with a considerable infusion of liberally educated men,is made up of average citizens in comfortable circumstances,nearly all of whom have enjoyed the advantages of a common school training. It is by no means clear that the Prussians will fight any the better on account of their school education, or the French any worse on account of their ignorance. In our late civil war the illiterate mudsills of Carolina fought as well as the intelligent farmers and mechanics of Massachusetts. But in patience under hardships and in persistence under discouragement, the educated regiment will certainly appear to greater advantage. With regard to the influence of motives upon the Prussians and the French respectively it may well be doubted whether devotion to their King and love for Fatherland are deeper or more animating sentiments with the former than the sense of soldierly duty and love for "la belle France" are with the latter. Then, in the French ranks ambition, the hope cherished by the possibility of fighting his way to station and command, makes a powerful appeal to every soldier. However, comparisons of this kind are quite useless, as we know that bravery and gallant fighting will not be wanting on either side. Though inconsistent with Democratic notions, no doubt the efficiency of the Prussian military organization is enhanced by keeping all the places of command under the control of the nobles. Like their forefathers described by TACITUS, "The princes fight for victory, their followers fight for the prince."

In cavalry, as regards both number and efficiency, the Germans are supposed to be decidedly superior to the French. But General CLUSERET, expressing the sentiment of most military men, a few days ago pronounced cavalry "a humbug," and it is not expected to perform a very important part in the war. On that march to Paris, however, it will be useful. The issue of the war will, it is expected, be chiefly decided by the artillery, and which of the combatants has the advantage in that arm remains to be seen. A German authority affirms that the Prussians are able to take into the field between three hundred and four hundred more guns than the French. Whether with reason or without, the French expect great execution from their *mitrailleuse* and still more, the newspapers say, from "Captain C——'s daughters." On the other hand, a Prussian writing to a German newspaper in New York says, in the matter of weapons of war, it is certain that several very unpleasant surprises are prepared for the French.

ONE would suppose the Ring "organ" had asserted the Reform movement amounts to nothing a sufficient number of times at least to convince itself, saying nothing about the general public, of the truth of the assertion. The fact is, however, that, like the public, it is as far as ever from believing it. Yesterday it took a step ahead. First, it said the movement was dead; second, that those engaged in it were office-seekers; third, that there was nothing to reform. Considering that the Ring are on trial, and that through the "organ" they are the witnesses and jury, this verdict is about as truthful as could be expected. Not so, however, with the people, with whom the decision really rests. We submit to the Ring that it is not a question which can be disposed of after the manner of the "organ." The Reform movement sprang from an overwhelming necessity, resulting from the long possession and unscrupulous exercise of power by self-constituted political leaders, through whose practices the proceedings of our party conventions have degenerated into systematic trickery, in a good degree the officers handed over to professional office seekers and jobbers, the public expense unreasonably increased, and the rights and interests of the public generally disregarded. Out of this inadequately described state of things grew the Reform Movement. The sentiment was and is a live one, and will certainly triumph at the coming election. The Reform Ticket has the respect of the great body of the party, who will give it a warm support when the time comes. It is "master of the situation" as absolutely as any ticket ever was, and herein is the reason of the anxiety of the Ring to get it out of the way. Failing in that they are trying to make themselves, and perhaps some others, believe that the movement has grown weak; that the array of veteran Republicans who signed the call for the Convention have recanted, and that the movement is not popular with the masses. To refute this we might refer to the inappeasible anxiety of the leaders, to their constant efforts to induce the Republican candidates to withdraw, to their falsehoods that they have withdrawn or will do so, and to the means they employ to gain possession of the field. We say we might refer to these things as complete refutation of the Ring's assertion. But there is other proof of the conquering strength of the Reform Movement. It defies the Ring; it defies them to nominate the "Slate" candidates which were "set up" weeks ago. It defies them to continue the infamous "marking" system in making nominations. It defies them to be indifferent to the demands of the public for reform in salaries and other expenses. It defies them to set up scalawag candidates as in former years. It defies them to take ground on a single point in opposition to the platform of the Reformers. No one at all familiar with the facts will pretend that the Reform Movement is not in this the master of the situation. It holds the county in its hands, and with a grip, too, that is every day tightening, and will not be released.

IN addition to the heretofore exposed Court House Job, an agreement has been entered into *to pay four thousand dollars to the owners of a pretended patent for indexing the books.* The so-called patent has been in use all over the country for the last twenty years; and even if it is a patent, four thousand dollars is an enormous price for it. It is good for nothing except when a new set of books is to be opened. It looks as though the indexing job were but the beginning of a series invented by and for the benefit of the Court House Ring—the sort of patriots who make themselves hoarse shouting against the Reform ticket. Go ahead, gentlemen! we are ready to test the question before the people.

REPORT says it was Senator HOWARD who introduced into the Senate the bill whereby the Court-house Ring secured the thirty thousand dollar indexing job. Who knows? It was a precious piece of special legislation, the credit of which should not be given to the wrong man. Who introduced it? We ask for information. Report says it was Senator HOWARD. Is it true?

AND now the Ring are troubled for candidates that will stand any chance of getting votes. The difficulty is a practical one. When the Reform Ticket was nominated, the Ring conceded that it was the best ever put up in the county. The "Slate" was utterly smashed. The "set up" candidates were out of the question. To nominate them would be to concede everything. The Ring promised "better men" than even the Reform nominees. But where to get them, and when found how to make them stand, is the question. Republicans of that stamp refuse to consent to stand simply to be knocked down. And why should men fit to be voted for consent to run against the Reform Ticket, or in any manner lend themselves to the desperate fortunes of the Ring? It is easy enough to understand why the Ring should plead with first rate Republicans to become candidates, but it is not easy to discover why such Republicans should lend themselves to break up the party. Precisely here is the present difficulty of the Ring, who, it is said, are growing desperate under the universal unwillingness of Republicans to be nominated or lend themselves to assist the Jobbers in their desperate straits.

STATE NEWS.

A national camp of the Order of Patriotic Sons of America is to be held at Danville, Montour county, on the 9th inst.

Frances Reynolds, a colored girl who acquired quite a reputation in Huntingdon, last summer, for her free love proclivities, was shot and killed by jealous Mrs. Brown, in Williamsport, last week.

It is reported that Mr. Ira T. Clement, of Sunbury, proposes to erect a furnace at that place worth one hundred thousand dollars, providing the borough will loan him fifty thousand dollars at 6 per cent. interest, to be secured on the property, and in return, he will guarantee to furnish material from the furnace for repairing the streets free of charge.

Abraham Longenecker, of West Buffalo township, Union county, met with a singular and fatal accident on the 25th ult., while mowing. Stepping accidentally into an old stump or post hole, he fell forward, the left knee striking the sharp edge of the scythe, which passed entirely through the center of the joint, cutting all the important blood vessels and nerves, leaving but the skin, by which the lower limb clung to the body. He died three hours afterward from loss of blood.

The Bigson salt wells, located near Clarion, are yielding about 1,000 barrels, two hundred barrels of salt water per day. The water is six and a half degrees, and makes excellent salt.

The journeymen printers have contributed an interesting themselves in the formation of lodges of the Patriarchal Order of Adam. The settlement of disputes by arbitration, rather than by strikes, is one of its principles.

On Thursday evening last a party of young men went to the house of C. D. Nor, a West Green, Erie county, and applied to him a coat of tar and feathers. Nor had made himself obnoxious to the community in various ways.

John D. Randolph, clerk in the freight department of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at Oil City, has disappeared, and an examination of his books is said to show a defalcation to the amount of $8,000. It is supposed he has gone to Canada.

Fairmount Park and its vicinity, at Philadelphia, are full of young sparrows still in the nest. The birds are said to be the second brood of the season. They grow exceedingly fast. The earlier fledglings are nearly the size of the parent birds. Their tameness, unlike the animals on Seltrick's island, is not "shocking" to us. They manifest little fear of man, and, as regularly as the canary in his cage. Wherever wire is procurable, the park people folk may be relied upon as permanent settlers.

Hollidaysburg is infested by a gang of robbers and marauders who are a terror to quiet citizens. On Saturday night B. L. Hewett was struck with a large stone, and two men sprang into the room with drawn knives and clubs. He got up, when Baker again knocked him down, when Shoenberger then got upon his hand and knees, and drawing a pistol, shot Baker, the ball passing through his left lung, about two inches below the nipple of the left breast, and where near the spinal column. At present was made to arrest the showman, but the succeeding day making his escape. Public sentiment in Hollidaysburg justifies the act of the showman. Baker is now in a very precarious condition, and has given up all hopes of recovery.

Trout fishing legally ceases to-day.

Scranton has a new daily paper—*the Times.*

Susquehanna county is agitating the question of erecting a soldiers' monument.

The oldest man and oldest citizen of Easton, Philip Mixsell, died in that city on Thursday last, aged ninety-three.

A step-son of James Stoops, of West Lebanon, Indiana county, fell to the bottom of a forty feet deep, containing fifteen feet of water, recently, and was taken out uninjured.

The State Camp of Pennsylvania, of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, meets at Danville, Montour county, on the 9th of August, 1870.

Mrs. Isaac Criley, of Greenville, Indiana county, gave birth to two boys and one girl on Monday last. Mother and children doing nicely.

A couple went to West Chester to get married, one day last week. After the ceremony the groom got drunk, quarreled with his wife, she knocked him down, and left him there the last twenty-four hours, and the happy bride walked home.

The Eastonians are very much exercised over the fact that their census returns are not likely to foot up more than 15,000.

The Greencastle *Valley Echo* says: The katydids made their appearance on Sunday last, several weeks earlier than last year, which presages an early autumn.

A cow belonging to Mr. Robert C. Clair, of Centre township, Perry county, had a calf the other day which weighed but seventy-eight pounds when but an hour old.

Charles L. Phelps, formerly editor of the Girard *Spectator*, died at Girard on the 25th instant.

Patrick Lanigan, of New Castle, indulged in a little unpleasantness with Michael O'Leary last week, in which the latter came out with his lower lip, a thumb, and one finger, which his opponent "chawed up."

A most shocking and heart-rending accident occurred on the 20th instant, in Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, opposite Phoenixville, by which a boy by the name of Conway, who was running a mowing machine for his half brother, Sam Hall, was totally severed from his body. It appears by some mishap, while the machine was in motion, the boy was thrown or fell from his position and his head came in contact with the cutter, and was cut off.

James Patton, Jr., whilst riding on a load of grain in Union township, Mifflin county, the other day, was taken up, load and all, by a driving wind and generally overthrown in the field. James had an arm broken and shoulder dislocated. And this is the same James who was taken for a deer by a party of hunters to whom he was hunting last winter, and was shot through the pants.

The Philadelphia Schutzenverein some time ago purchased a piece of ground containing nineteen acres on Indian Queen lane, southwest of Old Township Line road, and a few minutes' walk from Fairmount, Wissinoming, on the Jerusalem railroad, where they have laid out a beautiful pleasure-ground, fitting it up with bowling alleys and rifle ranges, and arranged for the amusement and practice of marksmen.

Friday morning a man named Henry Shaver, aged about seventy years, a resident of Moore, Northampton, Hurried to a train over and instantly killed at that place by the Pittsburgh express train going West. The deceased was standing on the track, and although the engineer gave the signal, did not move.

According to a correspondent of the Corry *Republican*, a man at Sugar Grove a few days since was thrown from his horse and had his collar bone broken and his shoulder badly bruised. A doctor was sent for, and during the dressing of the injury, his wife indulged in some tall swearing, declaring that "if he ever lived to get well, she'd give him fits; she'd show him; if he ever mounted a horse again, she'd whip him to an inch of his life." The swearing and sympathizing wife is one of man's greatest blessings.

A German paper tells the story that on the south side of the Lehigh Mountain, towards Sancon, there is a hollow and a ravine which are the abiding places of a monstrous snake. According to the account, for years past the existence of this monster has been known to the people, who regard him as identical with the famous dragon of history. Men, women and children have seen the beast and live; but recently, young men and maids like, and will, "ensnared" by his presence, and leave it no more. Upon these victims the lives and appurtenently thrives, for the account says he is from forty to forty-five feet in length, and as big around "as a twelve gallon pot." Further more, it is said that his hide is so tough that though repeatedly pierced at the vitals the rifle ball glancing off from his tough skin and the wonderful snake gliding swiftly away.

George Fisher, of Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa., was arrested, on Friday, on charges, who demanded his money, and on being refused, they fired on him, wounding him severely.

The new furnace of Kimberly & Co., Sharon, is, we are pleased to learn, in a prosperous condition, and is producing from thirty-three to thirty-ten tons of iron per day, for which a greater percentage is No. 1 in quality than is known to be produced by any other furnace in the valley.

A horse railroad between Titusville and Pleasantville is spoken of.

The relapsing fever prevails at the Chester county Poorhouse.

Hamburg, Berks county, is henceforth to be the shipping point of the Schuylkill canal.

Germantown is to have free public baths. The only charge will be three cents for the use of towels.

John Gallagher and wife, of Philadelphia, drank an inordinate quantity of whisky on Monday, and were buried at the expense of the city.

A garter snake was killed in York township, York county, one week, with sixty seven young snakes in it, five inches in the body in length each, and about as thick as an ordinary lead pencil.

A couple of Harrisburg bookbinders quarreled over their work Tuesday, and settled the dispute by a ball hour of the "manly art" in the rear of the office.

A young lady named Smith died very suddenly at a Sabbath School picnic at Fairview, on Saturday. She was, as we learn, playing in a ring and fell over, and before medical assistance could be summoned, expired.

A young woman was seen sitting beneath the shade of a large maple tree on Broad street, Philadelphia, selling drinks, with the following placard fastened around her neck: "Blind for fifty years, and the father of eight small children."

A New Bethlehem correspondent of the Clarion *Democrat* writes to that paper as follows: "There is now in our town a company from Boston, Mass., who are exploring the coal hills near Redbank, digging holes, and otherwise making some purchases. They have already purchased from Mr. Lyon, Clarion county, four hundred acres of land, and have large force operating on it about a mile and a half from here, and are mining a very superior article of cannel coal. If the railroad is completed along our creek we will have a lively time."

Amos Shirk, an old and esteemed citizen of Grantville, Dauphin county, died suddenly Monday afternoon, of paralysis. He ate a hearty dinner at the house of his nephew, Mr. Jacob S. Shirk, and died at two o'clock the same afternoon.

THE WAR.

THREE THOUSAND PRUSSIANS CAPTURED.

Services of Lee and Beauregard Declined by Napoleon.

How the War was Brought About—Manufacture of Enthusiasm in Paris—Clerical Opposition to the French Evacuation of Rome—"Le Pays" Advocates the Expulsion of All Germans from Paris—The Russian Fleet Sails for the Baltic—Hamburg Crowded with Prussian Troops, Billeted on the Citizens—Austrian Corps d'Armee in Bohemia and Moravia—Cream of the New York Press—Gleanings from Foreign Correspondence.

The French Drive the Prussians from Saarbruck.

PARIS, August 2, Evening.—An official dispatch from Metz announces that to-day at 11 o'clock in the morning the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlook Saarbruck, and our artillery were not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The *elan* of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at eleven o'clock, and ended at one. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him everywhere, received on the first field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and *sangfroid* in danger were worthy of the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 P. M.

Naval Engagement on the Elbe.

LONDON, August 2.—Important dispatches have just been received from the Hague, announcing that a desperate naval battle had been fought off the German coast, resulting in the loss of a Prussian gunboat.

Later telegrams from the Hague state that on Wednesday last two French cruisers overtook some Prussian gunboats in the estuary of the Ems, on the North German coast, a few miles distant from Cuxhaven, a seaport village about fifty-eight miles northwest from Hamburg, on the west bank of the Elbe. The action was spirited, and resulted in the destruction of one of the Prussian gunboats, she being sunk by the shot of the enemy.

No General Engagement Soon.

BERLIN, August 2.—Advices from the vicinity of the confronting forces state that a general engagement may not be expected before the end of the present week. Both forces are constantly sending out reconnoitering parties, and reports from headquarters represent that the troops in the vicinity of the northwestern border of France are rapidly moving into most advantageous defensive positions. The movement of the Prussian force from this city to the front continues.

England in a Bad Way.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Times* of this morning says: In view of England's extremely critical position, and the possibility of the belligerents disregarding the neutrality of Belgium, it would be well, and has been suggested, that the Government should be fully informed of its foulin speedily, will be found to be infinitely less effective than the needle gun and the difference in this respect will possibly be compensated for by the greater range of the chassepot.

The Prussians Confident of Success.

LONDON, August 2.—Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevalence throughout Germany of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory.

Skirmishing Becoming More Frequent.

BERLIN, August 2, Noon.—No news of any importance having transpired since what has been received, but the advices show that skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though so far they have been of an insignificant character. The Prussian commanders rigorously exclude correspondents from the lines.

Scene at the Departure of King William

The scene at the departure of King William for the seat of war on Monday evening was extraordinary. The king rode from the palace to the railway station in an open carriage with the queen. The carriage was surrounded, followed and frequently stopped by an immense multitude, wild with excitement, shouting farewells and benedictions. Houses were hung with flags, and at the railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The queen, weeping, parted from the king with repeated embraces. When his Majesty, from the platform of the railway car, finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm. The ringing cheers, which all, mingled with the crowd and participating in its emotions, surrounded the old soldier and bid him good-bye.

Hospital Stores Forwarded.

PARIS, August 2.—The women of France are sending immense quantities of bedding and hospital furniture to the army. Nine hundred sisters of charity have left Paris for the front. Among the chaplains in the French service are nine Protestant and three Israelite clergymen.

The Needle Gun Superior to the Chassepot.

LONDON, August 2.—Evidence hourly accumulates of the superiority of the needle gun over the chassepot, and the fact creates deep concern in Paris.

Prussia's Half Million.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* estimates that the Prussian army on the frontier now musters half a million men.

Warlike Activity in England.

Extreme activity is noticed in English ports and dockyards, and extensive preparations are being made to put the coast defenses in a condition to resist attack.

The War Question in the House of Lords.

LONDON, August 2.—In the Lords to-day Earl Russell moved the second reading of the bill amending the militia acts. He spoke at some length in review of the condition of foreign affairs, and said the Government requires full information before it can decide what course it will pursue. The Government are due to the uncertainty as to the course to be pursued by England. In his opinion we need only to declare for the enforcement of treaties, whereupon the whole question would be settled. Earl Granville lamented the noble Lord's palpable lack of confidence in the Government. A week ago he had fully sustained it, and the speaker knew of nothing that had since occured that could properly alter his intention. While fully sensible of our obligations to Belgium, Earl Granville considered it needless and ingenious to discuss them with this publicity. Last week, he continued, Government favored the course of the Ministers, and was ready to back them up. The change in his position was inexcusable. The subject was then dropped, and the Education Bill taken up and passed. The Census Bill was next considered, and after a sharp effort on the part of the Bishops to prevent a full denominational return, was passed. Adjourned.

The Commons.

In the Commons Mr. Mansell, Under Colonial Secretary, said the Government would reimburse Jamalca for the seizure of the schooner Lelhade.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question by Harcourt, said he was unable to submit the correspondence of the late Earl of Clarendon, urging disarmament upon the powers. It was his expedient even to repeat its purport.

He thought, however, that either France or Prussia might properly do so. Baron Brunow, said Mr. Gladstone, weeks ago proposed signing a protocol by the powers, recognizing the renunciation of Prussia by the Spanish Prince of Hohenzollern, but he did so personally and informally, leaving the initiative to England. On July 19th, When it was entirely too late, the proposition was formally repeated, but even then it was supposed the renunciation would satisfy France, whom England had vainly besought to withdraw her demand upon Prussia. Further intercourse can only exasperate either Government, and the only course for England is to seek a safe opportunity for renewed efforts in favor of peace.

Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, presented to the House treaties and guarantees for the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. The Greek question was discussed briefly.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in answering a question, said all the British regulars except one regiment in India are armed with the Spencer rifle, or with the militia and volunteers soon will have the same weapon. On the proposition of the Government to enlist 26,000 additional regulars, a discussion arose, Sir W. Tampson urging that now was the time for the intervention of England to secure peace between France and Prussia. Sir J. Pockington followed in favor of the proposition, and urged the importance of its adoption, in view of the present weakness of the country.

Arrival of King William at Mayence

MAYENCE, August 2, 10:30 P. M., via LONDON.—King William arrived here this morning with several members of his staff. His Majesty received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

The Italian Army.

FLORENCE, August 2.—In conformity with the decision of the council of generals held on the 23d ult., the effective force of the Italian army is being rapidly raised to 120,000. A camp of 20,000 has been established between Modena and Turin, and a strong line of observation are forming on the Pontifical frontier.

A German Fleet in Wilhelm Haven.

COPENHAGEN, August 2.—Duke Augustenburg, special envoy of France, had a long interview today with Baron Roslnow, of the Foreign Office. His object was to urge an alliance between France and Denmark.

A German fleet, including the iron clad Konig Wilhelm, has collected in Wilhelm haven. The report that it had been disarmed and the men paid off is regarded as a canard.

Bismarck Has Been Wounded.

PARIS, August 2—An absurd canard was circulated to-day that a serious misunderstanding prevailed in the Prussian Court; that the Crown Prince had entered Bismarck of alienating England; that Bismarck intended to resign, and that there was a prospect of a crisis in the Cabinet.

Fighting Along the French and Prussian Border.

(Cable Special to Herald.)

LONDON, August 3.—Fighting has been going on along the French and Prussian frontiers since Monday. On Saturday the Prussians moved forward on the Saar-Bruck road, on the Bavarian border, between Bitsche and Lautherburg, driving out the French. On Monday three French corps D'armee, from Metz, moved forward on the Prussian lines, and engaged the enemy's outposts and attacked the Prussians on the heights opposite Saarbruck, which they eventually carried, after some use of their artillery. The French afterwards fell back to their own lines. Loss on both sides slight.

Forward Movement Expected.

It is reported that MacMahon's division will attempt a forward move ment on the right today.

Three Thousand Prussian Prisoners Captured.

PARIS, August 3.—A division of the French army, under Gen. Bataille, captured the town of Saarbruck, on Monday, and three thousand Prussians prisoners. The new cannon metrailleuse did wonders. A ball from a Prussian cannon fell near the Prince Imperial. The chassepots carried 1,200 yards, and the metrailleuse 2,000 yards.

Prussian Gunboats Captured.

A combat is reported to have taken place on the Baltic, during which two Prussian gunboats were captured.

The French Army Advancing.

The French army is advancing. Five hundred thousand nations leave Paris daily for the French army.

The Battle at Saarbruck.

LONDON, August 3, 10 A. M.—Saarbruck was taken this morning by the French. The loss was slight on both sides.

LONDON, August 3.—Confirmatory dispatches of the engagement at Saarbruck have been received. The French dispatch is published in full, and is largely superior force. A report requiring confirmation states that the French army have occupied Saarbruck.

The following is the Prussian account of the affair at Saarbruck: "The fortifications at this place (Saarbruck) were attacked by a column of French infantry yesterday evening. The French were repulsed."

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from Metz, dated Tuesday at four o'clock P. M., saying: "An engagement took place to-day at Saarbruck, resulting in a victory for the French."

What France Makes War For.

PARIS, July 3.—The *Journal Officiel* says: France makes war, not against Germany, but Prussia, to preserve Danish nationality, to maintain Austria's great position among the German people, to protect the rights of the smaller States, and to establish an equitable and durable peace. This is the aim of the Emperor, and not a war of aggrandizement.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning declares that the present war is not against Germany, nor against King William, but against Bismarck. The *Journal* regrets that the Prussian King submitted the question of this violent, unscrupulous minister.

Correspondents Released.

Napoleon has ordered the release of the newspaper correspondents who were recently arrested at Metz.

Movements of the Prussians.

BERLIN, August 3.—Since Napoleon's arrival at Metz, the whole of the German armies have moved from the second line on the Jahne to the first line on the Saar. Five corps, under General Steinmetz, are in position on the Saar, between Saarbruck and Saarlouis, while the equally large force under Prince Frederick Charles, is pressing forward from the rear to take up a central position between Saarbruck and Zweibrucken. The Crown Prince with fourteen troops, headed by the Prussian Royal Guard, and one of the Northern army corps, are coming up on the left and will act as third grand division. One of General Steinmetz's corps, from Saarlouis, is marching upon Treves, across the Eifel mountains. Thirty thousand cavalry have advanced to the front by the same route.

The following is given to-day as the numbers and disposition of the Prussian army: Duke of Mecklenburg, 108,000 men at the mouth of the river Elbe; General Falkenstein has 50,000 men near Ems; General Herwarth de Bittenfeld commands the Army of Observation, and consists of the following bodies: 8,000 men at Cognac, under General Steinmetz; 18,000 at the junction of the Main with the Rhine, under Prince Frederick Charles, and the remaining the upper Rhine, under the Royal Prince Frederick William. The Chiefs of Staff are Generals Moltke, Blumenthal, Sperling and Stehlen.

Reconnoissance.

The following is given: A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian hussars. The force engaged a French scouting party near Stargebrunn. One officer was killed and several wounded on the French side. Two Prussians were slightly wounded.

A Levy En Masse.

The Prussian Government has summoned a levy *en masse* to defend the coasts.

Weissenburg Stormed by the French.

LONDON, August 3.—A rumor is in circulation here to-day to the effect that Weissenburg, a town in the Prussian State, on the border, has been stormed by the French.

Substitutes in Demand.

A dispatch from Paris says: Three hundred persons are now engaged for substitutes, and they are scarce at that.

Services of Lee and Beauregard Declined.

The *Daily News* of this morning says the French Government has declined the services of Generals Lee and Beauregard.

England Will Protect Belgium.

LONDON, August 3.—Lord John Russell, in proposing the bill to give to the Crown of England the powers of enlistment of militia, asked the Government to pledge themselves to protect Belgium. He believes that if allowed, France would occupy Antwerp. England's attention as a power would soon follow.

The Earl of Granville, in reply, asked the country to permit the Government to choose its own time to make a declaration, but he assured the House that the Government understood its duty to preserve the independence of Belgium [cheers] whithout menacing any power. England would not withdraw from that position. [Cheers.]

Prussia Will be Kept Open.

It is rumored to-day that negotiations are pending to keep open the ports of Hamburg and Bremen during the war. It is said that the United States, as well as England, is urging this.

New Revolving Cannon.

A new revolving cannon has been tried at Valence, and is said to be a great success. A correspondent says it is the most fatally destructive weapon at five thousand yards.

Narrow Escape.

VERSAILLES, August 3.—Several buildings of this city have lately been given up as depositories of ammunition. Last night the city barely escaped destruction from an explosion. A fire occurred in one of these powder warehouses, which was fortunately subdued before any great amount of damage was done. A barrel of ammunition, which was already enveloped in flames, was dragged into the street, where it immediately exploded.

Austria, Italy and Turkey to Form an Alliance with France.

PARIS, August 3.—Austria, Italy and Turkey will form an alliance with France in case the Russian Government joins Prussia.

Death of General Gaujol.

The *Figaro* of to-day announces the death of General Gaujol, commanding a sub-division at Strasbourg.

No Change.

Reports from headquarters are received up to one o'clock this morning. There was no change in the military situation.

Details of the Affair at Saarbruck.

LONDON, noon, August 3.—The following details of the affair at Saarbruck have been received: The fight began at eleven yesterday forenoon. The French passed the frontier in force, and the Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French. The latter remained masters of the position, which they won without serious loss. The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to uinner.

King William Assumes Command of the German Army.

BERLIN, August 3.—King William is now at Meyence, and to day issued a proclamation to the armies of Germany assuming the Commander-in-chief.

The Result of French Hesitancy.

LONDON, August 3.—It is generally admitted by the French that their hesitancy has sacrificed their advantage.

Austria and Italy Joining France.

PARIS, August 3.—It is positively asserted that Austria and Italy have entered into an alliance with France.

England's Warlike Tone Hastened the Alliance.

The menacing attitude of England towards France, as exhibited by the English press and by the pressure in Parliament for an increase in the armament, seeming to suggest more than a possibility of England's co operation with Prussia, in which case the security of Austria might be endangered, is said to have hastened this alliance.

Issue of French Treasury Bonds.

Treasury bonds to the amount of five hundred million francs have been issued in Paris, 20,000 Reserves Prepared for the Wounded.

In the hourly anticipation of a great battle, active preparation are being made for the reception and care of the wounded. Twenty-four thousand beds have already been prepared.

Excessive Bread Baking.

Twelve hundred men are specially employed in making bread in Paris for the French army.

A Popular Uprising Against the Empress.

The politics! Irreconcilables in Paris have proposed to take advantage of the war and the absence of the army and the Emperor to provoke a rising against the Empire, Rochefort is the leader of the movement, and it is likely it will be abandoned.

Capture of Saarbruck Confirmed.

Later news from the frontier confirms the announcement of the capture of Saarbruck. Paris is delighted, and the enthusiasm respecting the war is greater than ever.

Organizing an Ambulance Corps.

PARIS August. 3.—Dr. Augusta Nelaton has gone to the headquarters of the armies to organize an ambulance system.

A Belgium Neutrality Treaty.

Le Pense says that the declaration of the Duke de Gramont, regarding the neutrality of Belgium, which was previously sent to London will soon be communicated to Parliament.

Capture of a Prussian.

A captain of the Prussian army, who claims to be a Belgian, has been arrested here.

Lightening the Uniforms.

The Emperor is now busy improving the soldiers' uniforms, which are to be made much lighter.

Jewels of Armies Want Horses.

LONDON, August 3.—Horses are said to be scarce in both Germany and France. The Germans need them for cavalry and the French for artillery.

Dance Favoring France.

The Danish press is favorable to France.

The Dutch Troops Occupy Holland.

The Dutch troops now occupy Holland and Utricht and various points on the river Yssel.

French Account of the Affair.

PARIS, August 3.—The French journals this morning publishes the following account of the Saarbruck affair:

METZ, August 2.—The French troops passed the frontier at eleven o'clock. They instantly encountered the Prussians strongly posted on the heights commanding Saarbruck, which were carried by a few batt

Weekly Commercial.

LIFE:

The Ideal and the Actual.

Annual Address Delivered before the Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, Washington, Pa., by Hon. A. S. McClure.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES:

I have heard it said, that of all persons college students are the most critical; and I believe it is true that of all classes they are the most pitilessly criticised. I have no other matter to worship, and I am not come to tell you how much wiser and better is mature manhood than youth. Let us rather be mutually generous, for the greatest miracle to man is man.

It is but too common to make college commencements seasons of humiliation to students. Speakers often come to repress your inspirations, to cloud or dissipate your dreams, and to picture to you a life that has no actual type amongst mortals. They bring the unsexed dreams of the closet to crush the buoyant, blissful dreams of boyhood, and to erect a standard of perfection that weak humanity has never approached. They mercilessly portray youthful follies, as if there had never been boys or follies before; and declare that you must become different beings, and that you are or have been. Fine theories of life, sustained by apparently irresistible logic, demand of you new departures, new ideas, new purposes and new actions, as you assume the new and responsible duties of the profound existence that is set before you; and almost impassable gulfs are pictured as opposing your advancement to the full stature of useful manhood.

You have often heard of the perfect man. He has been the theme of many eloquent orations to students, but unfortunately he has never lived. You have been gravely told of many obstacles to be overcome, to effect successfully the transition from student-life to perfect manlife. The obstacles have never been exaggerated; but it is equally true that your teachers, fantasies and reveries, however they may seem, have never mastered them, and never will. All the forgotten and unforgiven millions of the past were allied to frailty from their birth; so are all the great, progressive present; and so it will be of all the coming ages. Your labor is not to have been, are, or will be, what those here today see from your respective standpoint to the feeblest freshman—but children of a varied growth.

I come not to complain of your dream life. When you go hence to begin the battle of the world, I must go with you. I know how you would blush to own the ideal achievements with which it brightens your lives, and how pedantic orators affect to despise it. But let me assure you that it is a part of every life—of children, of students, of ripened years, of withered age; and it is life's crowning mercy to them all. The unfettered soul can look before its altar, and the most learned are its worshipers. It is the perpetual sunshine of youth. It is the softened bow of promise that ever appears as the wild dreams of youth have vanished; and when the storm has passed away again to lead the tottering frame gently to the shore, it is an unfailing well-spring of happiness. When the ideal ceases to be worshipped, life ceases to be tolerable. We read each day the sad story of those from whom the ideal has fled. The ideal life was ended—that is all. Their mental life, beyond fate to foe action or disappointment—and no angel-dream of a better day—could not be borne; and they pass from amongst us.

I shall disturb your college dreams somewhat; but it is best that I should. It will be but a passing cloud, and you will welcome your dreams again. I would not have you cherish the ideal any less, but remember that the actual is all of them, and more of you, and displate your fondest hopes. Such is the story of every life, and it must be told to you. The most noble sooner or later to be enrolled in the cloisters of the college. It is a sweet world to-day, before the first disillusion of boyhood, Calhoun's unrewarded study gave him the banquet of his close; but with his health reproken that he could not crown them with the reading; and his whole life was one of cease less intellectual toil. Each day he was as much the student as the statesman.

But why multiply names? If I were to weary you with the whole list of ardent and heartbroken students, his sang him to rest must be given of all. Valiantly as nature endowed them, they achieved greatness by persistent, persevering effort, that ended only with their lives. Dream of greatness, but understand that it is a rugged, thorny path that dream on, and deck the thorns with bright and fragrant roses, and journey to the end.

How brightly the ideal shone in the triumphs of late statesmanship. How the student's heart quickens as he reads of the giants who have swayed Senates and nations, and who have left enduring monuments of their greatness in their speeches. His sang him to rest must be given of all. Valiantly as nature endowed them, they achieved greatness by persistent, persevering effort, that ended only with their lives. Dream of greatness, but understand that it is a rugged, thorny path that dream on, and deck the thorns with bright and fragrant roses, and journey to the end.

How brightly the ideal shone in the triumphs of late statesmanship. How the student's heart quickens as he reads of the giants who have swayed Senates and nations, and who have left enduring monuments of their greatness in their speeches. To fashion a single line was at times the task of restless nights and weary days. Decades were numbered between the inception and completion—seven years elapsed after its actual commencement before it was finished; and it was only when the ideal creation of the author was not realized. He wrote much more, but what of it? He wrote better, but the attainment and suffered more, and there the distinction ends. To speak is to read to be read. He was the idol of my boyhood, and his name is linked with the grateful memories of the session when we joined greatness with the dreams of ambition, which plunge subjects into war, and, wedded to his partisans. It would seem as if he had been born to test the perjury and unrighteousness that have lavished upon a popular leader by a free people. Others have been esteemed; have aroused a nation's gratitude; have commanded the love and approval of the country, or have been borne upon successful political tides; but with every powerless, was followed to the close of his ex-ulful life with such sincere and profound affection. He was greatly the idol of the people, and yet he was but a child of his time. Just when the ideal and the real were ever lost. Twice in his riper life his principles triumphed in national contests; but others were made his leaders, and wore the wreaths he had sown, and statesmanship had woven for his party. Never was a life so full of hope; never was the ideal so rich in promise; and never was a life of unfortunate defeat filled with bitterness. When you have read of his brilliant career, turn to the pages of Benton's compilation of his private correspondence, and the twilight of the ideal and the painful realization of a great life with its ideal destiny overthrown.

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I come not to complain of your dream life. When you go hence to begin the battle of the world, I must go with you. I know how you would blush to own the ideal achievements with which it brightens your lives, and how pedantic orators affect to despise it. But let me assure you that it is a part of every life—of children, of students, of ripened years, of withered age; and it is life's crowning mercy to them all. The unfettered soul can look before its altar, and the most learned are its worshipers. It is the perpetual sunshine of youth. It is the softened bow of promise that ever appears as the wild dreams of youth have vanished; and when the storm has passed away again to lead the tottering frame gently to the shore, it is an unfailing well-spring of happiness. When the ideal ceases to be worshipped, life ceases to be tolerable. We read each day the sad story of those from whom the ideal has fled. The ideal life was ended—that is all. Their mental life, beyond fate to foe action or disappointment—and no angel-dream of a better day—could not be borne; and they pass from amongst us.

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I love, everything that belongs to me, is written," were the sad words with which he summoned up his strength. Demosthenes has come the great orator of Greece; but the bright ideal of his early manhood was ever his pride. the people that once honored him drove him into a strange land. In the Temple of Neptune he mixed the fatal poison that promised him rest. Cicero was hailed by Cato as the Father of his Country, and public thanksgivings in his name were voted to the Gods. Soon after he was banished, an alien and a wanderer, his still his head to the sword of Anthony. Pitt was Prime Minister at twenty-four; but Austerlitz came, and the gold was dimmed, and the bowl was broken. Disraeli's grand ideal was attained when he became Premier; but if you would learn how empty was the realization, read the marvelous sayings of "Lothair": "One's life changes in a moment," is the trite history of human hopes he gives in one chapter; and the hero, wandering in the East, says that "the feeling of satisfy, almost inseparable from large possessions, is never a source of misery than ungratified desires." How Walter Scott dreamed, and how the honors and riches of the world clustered around him! but at last he wrote: "The best is, the long last will arrive at length, and dissolve all. Campbell, in the dream of youth, gave us, "Pis pleasing to hope," and how happily and exquisite lines accord with the ideal of life, but he called through his allotted years to tell how hopes are blighted, and that "hope is the thing that must soon hust." How sweetly and sadly have Young and Barns and Moore and Mrs Hemans sung; and with what bitterness of soul did the perverted genius of Byron write.

"And know, whatever thou has been,
'Tis something better not to be."

Cast your eyes across to uneasy Europe. Her unstable map seems about to be recast in deep lines of blood. Whose of all the countless dreams of ambition, which plunge subjects into war, and, wedded to his partisans. It would seem as if he had been born to test the perjury and unrighteousness that have lavished upon a popular leader by a free people. Others have been esteemed; have aroused a nation's gratitude; have commanded the love and approval of the country, or have been borne upon successful political tides; but with every powerless, was followed to the close of his ex-ulful life with such sincere and profound affection. He was greatly the idol of the people, and yet he was but a child of his time. Just when the ideal and the real were ever lost. Twice in his riper life his principles triumphed in national contests; but others were made his leaders, and wore the wreaths he had sown, and statesmanship had woven for his party. Never was a life so full of hope; never was the ideal so rich in promise; and never was a life of unfortunate defeat filled with bitterness. When you have read of his brilliant career, turn to the pages of Benton's compilation of his private correspondence, and the twilight of the ideal and the painful realization of a great life with its ideal destiny overthrown.

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ALL FOR CAMERON.

By a species of management for which he is famous, SIMON CAMERON, before Congress adjourned, had himself placed on the Republican Congressional Committee, so as to give him the management of the party in Pennsylvania. The act was an insult to every honest Republican in the State, for it meant nothing less than the subjugation of the party and all its interests to the sole purpose of electing CAMERON another term to the Senate. The old corruptionist wants but a few votes to start with, the rest he counts on buying in the future as he has bought votes in the past.

This view of the case we find confirmed in a letter from Washington, which says CAMERON is about to send his agents out through the State, while he himself takes up a central position to pull the wires. Allegheny county is particularly mentioned as the theater of special interest for him. He has, says our correspondent, sent out instructions how to proceed. First, the Republican candidates are to be coaxed or wheedled off, if possible; that failing, the policy of driving is to be undertaken; and if that fails, matters are to be managed to throw the county anywhere but into the hands of the Reformers.

This information is from various sources and can be relied on. The Ring leaders, their Committee and "organ," are acting strictly under CAMERON'S direction, whose determination to rule if he cannot rule, has been laid down without qualification.

The question thus comes home to the Republicans of Allegheny: Will they serve SIMON CAMERON, and be led by his Ring here, to insure his election to the Senate a fourth time, at the sacrifice of everything else? This is what he exacts from them. CAMERON was never honestly elected to the Senate. Bribery and corruption are his winning cards. To keep the course clear, he must possess the Legislature till the election comes round, two years hence. State Senators elected this fall will vote for United States Senator. Hence CAMERON'S interest in the affairs of Allegheny at the present time. If the Republicans of the county are favorable to this great corruptionist, let them say so, and stand up for him. If they are not, let them resist the attempts he is making to turn everything to his account. Let them retain the control of their own affairs, and stand by the Reform ticket, against which all of CAMERON'S efforts are directed.

ATTITUDE OF OTHER NATIONS TOWARDS THE COMBATANTS.

From the first intimation of the war speculation has been rife as to the attitude of the surrounding nations towards the combatants. At present it cannot be said that the position of any of them is much more clearly defined than it was in the beginning. No doubt, on the part of England, Russia and Austria, the desire to remain neutral is very deep and sincere. And while the two combatants shall be able to maintain the contest without manifest inferiority on either side, the neutrality of England, Russia and Austria will continue. But when a great victory shall have been won by either combatant, then matters will become tender. Whether France or Prussia proves victorious, the balance of power will become once more a question for grave consideration. Hitherto BISMARCK has lulled or rather prevented the anxiety of England in view of the extension of Prussian power, by his indifference to naval affairs. This indifference would not long survive a victory over the French, and any naval activity, or even anticipation of naval activity on the part of Prussia would place England among the nations ready to join in limiting the Bismarckian ambition. In fact, the real interest of the contest for spectators will not begin until after a great battle. Regarding the probable course of Italy in the conflict, less is said than one might have expected from the real importance which attaches to the subject. Italy, no doubt, desires to be neutral, and will strenuously endeavor to be so. Though nominally at least both of them are Catholic in religion and latin in speech, Italians and Frenchmen cherish no peculiar liking for each other. The Italian regards the Frenchman with fear and distrust, while the Frenchman regards the Italian with a certain contempt. But if the Italian fears and distrusts Frenchmen, he abhors the Germans, and does not distinguish nicely between Austrian and Prussian. To him they are all Tedeschi. By Magenta and Solferino, the French have laid the Italians under obligations which they will hardly soon forget. It is only in the minds of the Italian Republicans that the favor conferred by the establishment of Italian unity has been recalled by the occupation of Rome. The mass of the nation are, we doubt, not as grateful as Italians can be, for the advantages of the French alliance. It may be said that the Prussians gave them Venetia, and thus established a claim upon their kindness. To which reminder the Italians reply, by saying that in the Austrian war the Prussians received from the Italians as much if not more than they gave them. They ask what Prussia has done for Italy? In the matter of Venetia they owe as much gratitude to us as we owe to them. Did it not materially help them to win the victory of Sadowa that we held two hundred thousand Austrians in check far from the theatre of battle? An incontestible reciprocity of good offices. But in no case can we ever forget that to France we owe our unity. We may add that by handing over Rome all parties in Italy of any importance may be made the enthusiastic friends of France.

THE LATE FRENCH MINISTER.

The lamentable death of M. PARADOL, the French Minister, still continues to be the subject of conversation in society and of comment in the newspapers. Each of the several theories of the suicide suggested on its occurrence still finds advocates, which shows that the circumstances of the case and the statements already published by members of the legation of which the deceased was chief, are not universally known. We now recur to the subject merely to mention two or three facts which we find in the weekly edition of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of the 30th of July.

In frequent prolonged conversations with M. PARADOL, the Marquis de CHAMBRUN, a resident of Washington for many years, was much struck with the excitement apparent in his manner. He spoke confusedly of the difficult situation in which he had been placed by events, expressed his desire to resign and return to France, and complained of the excessive heat, and of the general discomfort it caused him. To M. CHAMBRUN'S assurance that the task before him would be found agreeable and easy to fulfil, PARADOL replied: "All that is very well, my friend, but how is my position changed by it? I suffer extreme anxiety." The impression left on M. CHAMBRUN'S mind by these interviews was that the Minister was on the point of being attacked by some disease, perhaps typhoid fever, but the suspicion of intended suicide never occurred to him. On the evening before his death the minister having called on the Secretary of State, Mr. FISH noticed the nervous agitation which was too violent to be concealed. He said to his visitor, "You do not appear well, sir; I suppose that this exceptionally severe heat affects you; you are evidently suffering from the extreme heat." "The heat! the heat! the heat! it makes me suffer horribly," was the reply, and as long as he remained, he gave signs of his distressed condition. Readers are familiar with the fact of the purchase of the pistols; they know how M. PARADOL bought a single weapon, saying that one would answer his purpose, and how he afterwards returned to the store and bought another. The possibility that one might miss fire seems to have occurred to him after his first purchase, and this actually happened, as was indicated by the state in which the second pistol was found.

It appears that the English female servant, who had accompanied him from France, heard noises at night in the house they occupied in Washington, which convinced her that it was haunted. When she spoke of her fears to M. PARADOL he instead of smiling at her alarm, told her that he had heard the same noises, and added that he was resolved to change his residence.

In regard to the cause of the attack of insanity under a paroxysm of which M. PARADOL destroyed himself, some uncertainty will probably always exist. Enough, however, is known to enable us confidently to set aside some of the explanations which have been assigned. It was not mortification produced by the coldness of former friends. It was not remorse for having forsaken the political party with which he once acted. It was not bitter repentance for having accepted office under the imperial Government. It was not intolerable horror resulting from the conviction that the Government of which he was a servant had plunged his country into an unjust and unnecessary war. While in New York, immediately after his arrival in this country, M. PARADOL was unmistakably in the enjoyment of his customary health and brilliant intellectual faculties. And an unobjectionable witness who was admitted to his society there at that time, testifies that, while deeply regretting the war which had been so suddenly declared, the French Minister entertained and expressed decided and entire confidence in the justice of the cause for which France had drawn the sword.

In truth, if we take account of the fact that M. PARADOL was endowed with the sensitive temperament and the delicately strung nervous system which so often accompany genius, we shall find quite adequate cause for the sudden access of insanity by which he perished, in the embarrassments of his novel position combined with depressing external circumstances.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

In the short and decisive war of 1859 not only French and Germans were engaged, but the former were supported by Sardinians, and the latter by Magyars, Servians, Illyrians and the motley conglomeration of nationalities that made up the Austrian power. In the present war the French have no allies, and the comparatively few Turcos in their army need not count for much. Hence the conflict will be betwixt French and Germans, and as the moral and intellectual qualities, and the martial aptitudes of both peoples are perfectly well known, there is not much room for speculation or conjecture founded upon the constituent elements of the respective armies.

The French force gathering along the frontier will probably number somewhere about four hundred thousand men, divided into eight army corps. The army of the Moselle, reported to consist of the second, third and fourth corps, under Marshal BAZAINE, with headquarters at St. Avold, Metz and Thionville, will probably be the first force to come into collision with the enemy. The army of the Rhine, composed of the first, fifth and seventh corps, commanded by Marshal MACMAHON, has its headquarters at Belfort and Strasbourg. A corps connecting these two armies lies around Bitche and is commanded by Gen. FAILLY.

There is good reason to believe that whatever advantages are derivable from drill and discipline, are possessed by the French army. The people are very susceptible of military training; a taste for industry and diligence in the performance of their duties is said to be an acquisition which French officers never fail to carry away from their military schools, and there is abundant testimony that, for some years past laborious drill has been one of the modes by which preparation has been made for the conflict now in progress. Then, we may call to mind those great encampments in which progress in military efficiency has been closely scrutinized and rewards of merit and rebukes for demerit have been distributed. It is also a not insignificant circumstance that many of the private soldiers have seen actual service, some in Mexico, some in China, some in Cochin-China, some in Italy, many in Algiers.

But in forecasting battle and its results, few think much about the soldiers, while all seek from the antecedents of well known officers to anticipate their success or their failure in the new field. Doubtless commanders of established fame, whose powers are manifestly still unimpaired, will have an opportunity to apply their experience and to gain additional honors. But the French Emperor is profoundly versed in the theory of war and not ignorant of its realities, and he gets credit for possessing an eye quick to discern merit in the department of activity which he has so carefully studied. And even though the war should be brief, its currents may be directed by men at present in obscure at home and quite unknown abroad.

By opportune arrival and skilful use of his troops, MACMAHON contributed largely to gain the battle of Magenta, June 4, 1859. For his services on that day he was made a Marshal of France. In the battle of Solferino, on the 24th of the same month, he was about equally distinguished with General NIEL. CANROBERT'S merits are pretty well known to all who remember the Crimean war. Marshal BAZAINE, in the Mexican expedition, is admitted on all hands to have shown some of the qualities of an able General. Those who remember his address to the troops at Chalons last year will not doubt his military enthusiasm or the heartiness with which he participates in the present war.

General FAILLY is remembered as the commander of the French force which was sent to resist GARIBALDI'S last attempt on the Papal States, and General MONTAUBAN, Count PALIKAO, has commanded in China and Cochin China, with less reputation for military skill than for securing plunder. There are several officers, well known in France, though not much known in foreign countries, from whom French people expect splendid service in the war, and whose speedy rise to high command may be confidently expected—General TROCHU is one of these.

It is certain that vast sums of money have been expended and untiring pains and ingenuity have been applied in furnishing the army with the instruments of destruction. The comparative merits of the needle-gun and the Chassepot rifle remain to be tested in actual combat. French military men express themselves as confident of the superiority of the latter. On the first occasion in which it was tried in battle the world was horrified by the reports of the havoc which it produced. This was at Mentana, where in two hours eight hundred of GARIBALDI'S soldiers were killed or disabled, with trifling loss on the side of the French. The artillery branch of the service has always been a hobby of the Emperor, and for many years constant experiments have been going on, some of them under Imperial direction, with a view of increasing the effectiveness of the force. Improvements are known to have been made, but their precise importance is not known. Though much has been said about the *mitrailleuse*, its power is not fully understood outside of French military circles. But, from the manner in which General TROCHU writes of its effects when describing the details of a battle, we infer that it is a much more terrible engine of destruction than it is commonly in this country supposed to be. And in confirmation of this view are intimations in late French papers there are intimations more or less mysterious of engines of war of recent invention, which are said to be still more fearfully destructive in their operation than the *mitrailleuse*. For instance, we read of an instrument whose extreme range equals only the mean range of the *mitrailleuse*, but whose slaughtering power surpasses that engine as much as it surpasses everything of the kind in use before. At 2,400 metres the effect of this engine is said to be so terrible that a single regiment provided with a pair of them could march irresistibly from the Rhine frontier to Berlin, spreading death and destruction. So says a Frenchman who was probably born and bred in Gascony. This engine is known in military society as "the daughter of Captain C—n." If this is not mere gasconade we cannot but hope that the Prussian inventors have also been busy and successful.

THE meteorological phenomena exhibited in this vicinity for the last few days are worthy of more than a passing record. In common with all sections of the country, there has been great suffering from the intensity of the heat, both night and day; indeed, the thermometer here has ranged one, five or more degrees higher than in most of other places reported. But, unlike any other region of which we can learn anything in our exchanges, Pittsburgh and the country for 50 or 75 miles about, has been visited by storms, peculiar for their number, suddenness, violence and magnitude, and especially because of the slight effect on the temperature from the great quantities of rain that fell. In the afternoon of Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, between the hours of three and six, there were electrical manifestations, accompanied by gales of wind, from nearly every quarter, numerous and destructive, as our local columns have shown, while the rain fell in torrents. That storms of such violence and regular frequency, and so alarming in their fearful exhibitions of the might of lightning and the winds, should be confined within a territory whereof our exchanges make Oil City, Erie, Cleveland and Wheeling the farthest points from Pittsburgh, is something remarkable. Yet the conclusion of these storms, and apparently of the heated term here is no less noteworthy. As it has been said, all the rains that fell, deluging the earth, flooding the streets, and overflowing the sewers, did not seem to diminish the ardor of the thermometer, which still mounted upward for five days. On Thursday afternoon there was the regular storm and undiminished heat; but during the night a change took place, the air was at length cooled, followed by a temperature of comfort yesterday.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is undoubtedly right in saying, in regard to Chinese labor, that such immigration, and all immigration, "to be safe and hopeful, must be spontaneous," "the result of individual will in obeying the laws of industry and the tendencies of the age. "Immigration of labor," says Mr. PHILLIPS, "is an unmixed good. Importation of human freight is an unmixed evil." The Chinese, he thinks, will be valuable additions to the mosaic of our nationality, but they must come spontaneously, as the Irish and Germans have done. If the capital of the country sets to work, by system and wide co-operation, to import them in masses, to disgorge them upon us with an unnatural rapidity, then their coming will be a peril to our political system, and a disastrous check to our social progress." To such a view of the subject intelligent Americans will no doubt readily assent, but never to the disguised Coolie system, another form of human slavery, differing from that which we have just abolished only in name and some minor features. No evil results are anticipated by Mr. PHILLIPS from Chinamen coming naturally; not so, however, if capitalists import them in masses.

"That dollar now left," he says, "after all the bills are paid on Saturday night, means education, independence, self-protection. Shall the importation of Chinese labor seeks to take that dollar from our workingmen, by bringing what must regard such a policy as madness. The problem must consider it cruel and unjust, too. Every one cries out for cheap labor to develop the country. The cardinal and thoughtful error for cheap labor is one of the great mistakes of heartless and superficial economists. We want intelligent labor; cheap productions are an unmixed good; cheap labor is an unmitigated evil. We want labor to do the work of everything but human muscle and brains must fall. To use brute force, we claim the right of Government to check any forced importation of labor. Against such a claim the advocate of a protective tariff will not dare to open his mouth. If the Free-Trader assails us with his sophistries, we will not deny him a right to any file coat or flour in the cheapest market. But I claim the right to say that no man shall sell his stock or his labor in the cheapest market." We answer, Yes, provided there is no artificial monopolizer, no plot of powerful men or classes to flood the markets of one land with the surplus of another. This restriction is to be stringently enforced in the purchase of human labor. The rule of wages is said to depend on supply and demand. The assertion sound but so equivocal that it is worth little. Rate of wages really depend—1. On what work a man thinks will buy him, the necessities of life. His idea of necessities does much to fix the rate of wages. 2. Supply and demand, therefore, are to be understood with a qualification. The Chinese laborer, for instance, will be a barbarian, and seeks gratification of only the lowest, the most immediate wants. The American demands more because the ages—because Homer and Plato, Dante and Boccaccio, Luther and Calvin, Cromwell and Washington, the printing press and the telegraph, the Bible and the Bible, have made him ten times as much a man.

TO COVER himself on the Rhine, the Emperor uncovers the Pope at Rome. In other words, the French troops are to be withdrawn from the Holy City, and His Holiness left to the protection of VICTOR EMANUEL. One scarcely knows how to view such an announcement in the light of the Dogma of Infallibility, which, to the common understanding, renders the suggestion of military force and protection a sarcasm of the most biting description. After all, the Pope must have protection, and the King of Italy is the only one to afford it. If France were more than nominally Catholic, perhaps this abandonment of His Holiness by the Emperor might work him mischief. But France is not Catholic enough for that. The Rhine and not Rome is to them the seat of interest now. Like the Emperor, Frenchmen will be willing to let the Pope, with all his infallibility, go to the dogs, if thereby the Prussians be whipped. This leaving the Pope to the tender mercies of a King who does not love him and the raids of GARIBALDI or some other hotheaded who hates him, does not accord well with the idea which some would have all the world take of the war as a mighty struggle for Protestantism and Romanism. There is no sense in such a view. The Emperor is just for himself and nobody else. What becomes of the Pope concerns him little now.

KENTUCKIANS have threatened that the negro shall not vote in that State in the election to-day, because the laws of Kentucky do not recognize colored men as citizens; that the right of suffrage is denied and that Congress passed no law on the subject. Democratic leaders unblushingly proclaim these sophistries, declaring that Congress did nothing to protect the black man's rights. As in the Slave States, some regions of Kentucky this doctrine will be practiced and the negro vote denied, it all may result in giving said "Democratic rulers" the needed knowledge that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the National Constitution have indeed passed, and that Congress has enacted the laws requisite to secure the enforcement of said amendments. Doubtless it will be sport for a Kentuckian at the polls, surrounded by his fellow bullies, to prevent a black man from voting. But that sport will be dearly paid for when the sprig of chivalry shall be tried in the United States courts and, according to the law fined $500 damages to the negro for emptying him of his rightful privilege, and shall also pay a fine of $500, with imprisonment. Such a trial would have a salutary influence upon the "Democratic leader" in informing him that as yet Kentucky law is subordinate to United States law.

A VETERAN Republican and close observer, enjoying favorable opportunities for ascertaining public sentiment, assures us, on his own knowledge, that the great body of the party are with the Reform Movement. In this fact he readily finds the explanation for the false report of the intended withdrawal of the Reform candidates,—for it is only by bringing about such a step that the Ring perceive any possibility of escaping from utter overthrow. The Ring are not ignorant of the fact that the movement is overwhelmingly popular with the people, and that a second Republican ticket would not have the slightest chance of succeeding. CAMERON'S instruction is: get the Reform ticket out of the field, or help the Democrats to beat it. This is the plan on which the Ring are acting. They know as well as we said at the outset, the Reform movement is strong enough to take care of the CAMERONITES and their Democratic allies also; and to the Ring we say: Put this in your pipes and smoke it at your leisure.

ENGLAND, if we may believe the dispatches, is still disposed to be neutral, even to self-degradation. With no sort of doubt existing of the proposal by France to Prussia which utterly disregarded her as a first class power, and contemplated insult and spoliation which the weakest nation would feel called upon to resent. She appears disposed to be pacified with French "explanations" and evasions, which alike impeach her courage and presuppose her unequal to the assertion of her dignity. France does not deny the treaty, she proposes to "explain," and in this way put England off. We may be hasty in believing that she will thus be put off, but certainly such are appearances at the present time. We shall see.

THE Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, on which CAMERON managed to get himself appointed for Pennsylvania, is holding meetings and laying out work. It is to be hoped that the members of the Committee understand that CAMERON has no other idea of Republicanism in Pennsylvania than his own advancement, and that whatever power is given to him to exercise will be used to that end and nothing else. It is probable that some of the members do not understand old Winnebago, and that a comprehensive review of his history, commencing with the Indian agency, would be interesting to them, as would also a minute account of CAMERON'S expulsion by Mr. LINCOLN from his Cabinet. Senator WILSON, who is the chairman of the committee, can, if he will, furnish both, especially the latter, recent circumstances having made him entirely familiar with all the particulars. It certainly does not speak well for the morals of our politics that the greatest corruptionist the country has ever produced should be recognized as an equal on a National Congressional Committee. We beseech them not to suppose that CAMERONISM is the true gauge of Pennsylvania Republicanism as preached and practiced by the masses of the party.

THE Cameron game is being played desperately. Witness the following from the Beaver *Radical*:

"We are informed on undoubted authority that Hon. Jos. Walton, another nominee for Assembly on the Republican county ticket, have declined to accept the nomination tendered them, and will, in a short time publicly announce their declination.

This is but an echo of the falsehood set afloat by the CAMERON Ring here. The pains they take to give it circulation and have it repeated proves how desperate is their cause. Lay not the flattering unction to your souls, gentlemen. The editor of the *Radical* patronizingly takes Allegheny politics into his keeping. Listen to his fatherly advice to the Ring:

"If there are abuses, as perhaps there are, correct them now before danger actually threatens. Negley will of course be renominated for Congress. He has made a fair representative—not up to the standard of Gen. Morrell, perhaps, because Gen. Morrell had much longer experience—but equal to the average Congressman. Every one of the men justly entitled to the nomination and is unobjectionable, except Negley, will support for the nominee of the 'True Republicans,' should he fail to receive the nomination. Howard or Fow-sen one of whom will be nominated for senate, will be elected. When combined a Fraser candidate, like Gordon and if such men as Deacon White, Alex. Wilson and Judge Wickham stand in the ranks, the regular ticket will be composed of better men than the one already in the field. Humphreys should be nominated because he ably and honestly represents the working men of the county. If such a ticket is nominated, there will be nothing left for the bolters but to fall into line and take their places in the party ranks, and their absence be received without challenge. The vitals having been extracted from the new movement, its supporters cannot afford to hold out longer; and on the other hand Republicans can afford to lose the services of such confessedly able auxiliaries."

CAMERON and his crew are getting anxious about the Reform party here. Having done their worst to prevent a Reform ticket, without any success, they now, as their last chance, are circulating the absurd report that it is to be withdrawn. We pronounce the report a falsehood, a desperate expedient to deceive the people. The ticket, without exception, is composed of men of recognized integrity and capacity. The convention that nominated it asked no questions, demanded no pledges of the candidates, but it knew that they were men of integrity and intelligence. What renders the ticket acceptable to the people makes it obnoxious to CAMERON. So long as he kept his fingers out of the canvass here Reformers were willing to permit him to enjoy the benefit which silence always confers on such characters. But he having issued his edict that the Reform ticket must be beaten at all hazards, and commenced a system of lying about our candidates, the famous corruptionist will be permitted no longer to enjoy this privilege. The falsehoods of the "organ" about withdrawals constitute a part of the CAMERON tactics. We can tell the Ring that CAMERON tactics cannot be made to win here.

THE London *Spectator*, in the fewest words, expresses not only the average English view of the war, but of dispassionate observers in general: "Europe must pass through a year, perhaps years, of misery, in order that one single man may secure the career and the position of one single child. This war has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE that without it his boy's succession would not be clear." It is for this that a "long and hotly contested" war has been precipitated. It is not necessary to exalt Prussia to admit this view of the origin and purpose of the struggle. She, too, has her sins, and no doubt among them is a certain amount of faithlessness in diplomacy towards the father of "the single child," not to be allowed to go unpunished. But if Prussia has been guilty of anything in this line worse than the part of France in the matter of the secret treaty, it has not yet been made apparent to the outside world. It is only by conjectures and upheavals like the present that we are permitted to know by what kings and emperors carry on their trade, in what manner the world the is governed, and what great wars are for.

CAMERON demands the with drawal of the Republican ticket which the Reformers have nominated, and which the party embrace with alacrity and perfect satisfaction. CAMERON is as modest as he is honest; but we doubt very much whether the Republicans of Allegheny county or the Reform candidates will recognize his authority. It becomes an absolute necessity for the CAMERON Ring to get the Reform candidates out of the field, having failed in preventing their nomination, perceive the position they will be in with a bolting ticket on their hands. In their desperation, for a week past, the leaders have been going around to Reform Candidates with all kinds of persuasions to get them to withdraw,—saying to this one that the other had agreed to do so, without the slightest authority to speak for any one. Here we might pause to inquire, if the Reform movement is the insignificant affair the leaders pretend, why do they manifest so much anxiety concerning it? Why does CAMERON trouble himself about it? These are questions that give the lie to the professions of the Ring.

THE Commission to be appointed by the Secretary of War, under the late act of Congress, to examine and report to the next session on the subject of the requisite water way to be left by all bridges crossing the Ohio river, will consist, we have been told, of General WEITZEL, Colonel W. MILNER ROBERTS and Colonel MERRILL, now in charge of the Ohio river improvement. These gentlemen having been officially connected with the Government works upon the river to remove obstructions and improve the navigation, are especially qualified for the intelligent discharge of the duties connected with this Commission, and will constitute a Board who understand how to preserve our invaluable commercial highway from impediments to its free use. Such peculiarly fit appointments look like a determination on the part of the Secretary to see that existing grievances shall be ascertained and removed, and that justice shall be done on all sides. We hope that interested parties here and elsewhere along the river will take care that the proper courtesies are extended to the members of the Commission when on their round of duty, and that every information is furnished them which they may need.

A CORRESPONDENT who refers to the support France gave our country in her struggle for independence, might with propriety have pursued history further down towards the present moment, and reminded the reader what was the attitude of France during our recent struggle for life, and made mention also of the Mexico conspiracy, with the view of giving aid and comfort to the rebels and establishing a Monarchy on the ruins of a Republic. Nor is the reference to the original usurpation by the Emperor a happy one, or calculated to win American sympathy in the present struggle. Concerning our duty to observe neutrality, as between Prussia and France, the obligation cannot be pressed too strongly, but it is impossible for Americans to forget recent history, or repress the emotions which NAPOLEON'S acts from the Consul General of Austria to Egypt receives salaries from both Governments. A Supreme Judge who was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for fraud, his dishonesty having become too glaring to be over-looked and similar incompetence miracles everything.

MINISTER FRELINGHUYSEN and Judge Bradley have been consulting with President Grant at Long Branch. Mr. Frelinghuysen will sail about the first of August, the President desiring him to be at his post as soon as possible. Negotiations for settling the Alabama question will begin at once, and with prospect for success, as England will want to be free from this burthen in view of possible European complications.

THE Attorney General has issued a circular to all officers under him in the States, directing their attention to the new naturalization fraud-preventing law of Congress, and directing them whenever they receive from any source creditable information that the law has been violated to take prompt measures for the arrest and effectual prosecution of the guilty party.

A SAN Francisco lady correspondent, in noticing the fact that two miles of houses in that city are occupied by fallen women, wonders how many miles of houses it would take to accommodate the men who wrought all this ruin and who now move in respectable circles cheered by the smiles of "virtuous" women to whom their characters are well known.

Women's Lives vs. Women 's Curls.

Retributive justice visits its punishment upon rich as well as upon poor, and often it is as well that such is the case. Now comes from New York a tragical tale, of too true, but little attention. A certain wealthy and fashionable young lady last Saturday noon was packing up her wardrobe, preparatory to leaving for Saratoga on Monday. One elegant dress had not arrived from the seamstress, and a messenger was sent for it. The woman was found burning with fever, not yet recovered from the shock of her husband's recent death. By the messenger reporting this, the *gentle lady* sent back only the word, "The dress must be finished." Hearing this, the sewing woman, while the fever ran like fire through her veins and disease tortured all her body, arose and, nerved by the fearful and flitting energy of the fever, *finished the dress*, and at ten o'clock that night her little eight-year-old daughter carried it to the fine lady through the city's dangerous streets.

This "short and simple annal of the poor" were not complete if it left the widow in the misery of disease and her genteel slave-driver unharmed and unconcerned amid health, wealth and pleasure. So that it is with satisfaction to read that "with the costly bundle went out from the poor seamstress' garret the seeds of the fever under whose influence she had completed her task," and that "the task-mistress received her dress, but with a cruel ecstacy at her triumph over the sick woman's feeble protest, she tried it on, she imparted to her system the same fever which was prostrating the seamstress." Thus the scene was revisited the beauty, whose life even is despaired of. It would be well, if to her, tossing on her sick bed and to her sisters in the sin of forgetting all human sympathies for fashion and pride, the bill of experience should teach that women's lives are worth more than silks, women's happiness worth more than laces.

CERTAINLY, soldiers, sailors and marines, and their friends, have good reason to thank the late Congress for its many good acts in their favor. 1. About $2,000 000 commutation money. 2. Bounties on account of time lost, also in fines, &c., was transferred to support the national soldiers' homes. 2. Just pay and allowances were restored to those deprived of promotion by reason of being in rebel prisons. 3. Provision was made to supply artificial limbs regularly during life to all who lost their own in service. 4. An act passed directing that where no funds appear on the face of the papers, an officer's accounts shall be settled, thus cutting red tape vexing many volunteers. 5. The Marine Hospital service was reorganized, thus being better fitted to benefit the volunteer navy seamen of the war now in the merchant marine. 6 Pensions are now to be paid quarterly and by mail, without deduction for vouchers. 7. The time for filing claims under the general bounty act of 1866 was extended to December 1st, 1870, and an act passed that no premium once definitely fixed shall be diminished. 8 Officers and soldiers were authorized to retain their evidences of honorable discharge; not so give them up as heretofore. 9. It was enacted that any one having been in the national service may enter a quarter section of land upon the even numbered sections along any land grant railway. Besides the advantage of being in a healthy way, the minimum price of these lands is $2 50 per acre, being double the value of other selections under the Homestead law. 10. The Secretary of War was authorized to give condemned ordnance to any association for soldiers' monuments. 11. Provision was made to secure all national cemeteries to entire control by the Government, with their protection, indeed, promised to the heads of families of the volunteers for the Union, or their families, has been promptly done and always against the votes of the Democracy.

THE New York *World* publishes elaborate statistics to prove that this is a hot summer. Thus a thermometer record kept for the last ten years shows that the hottest year in the terrible cholera year of 1866—when men dropped dead in their tracks and the taste of mortality ran up to an almost unprecedented extent—was shown July 15th at 2 P. M. to be 94 degrees in the shade, while in the present year, and on the same day of the month and at the same hour of the day, the mercury stood at 99 in the shade. This record also shows that in the five hottest days in each of these years, observations having been taken from time daily. The highest thermometer range at 2 A. M. was on July 17, 1866, of 82 degrees, against 86 degrees on July 17, 1870. The highest range at 10 P. M. was on July 18, 1866, of 86 degrees, against 93 degrees, July 17, 1870. For 2 P. M. the difference is given above. Dr. Russell, chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New York, thinks that the present heat, though is very great, and attributes this not so much to the high temperature as to the continuance for so long a period of the hot weather. In reference to this dogma, he calls attention to the fact that of the 1,048 deaths last week a large percentage (one-third) were children not above two years, and of this percentage two-thirds were children not above one year old, whose cause of course would be greatly effected by the continuance of excessive heat.

M. LE MAOUT, a French scientist has collected much testimony confirming his own extended observations in proof of the popular theory that cannonading brings rain. Thus during the Crimean war he noticed that the cannonading at Sebastopol had affected the barometer in the Mediterranean away off. M. LE MAOUT having carefully watched the weather and barometer, compared times as the news came in, says that he could tell beforehand when fighting was going on, because the commotion in the air produced its effect 48 hours and 200 minutes. The great drouth in France has caused this gentleman to suggest a method to end it. The first condition of success is that there should blow a south wind, charged with it heavy masses of clouds; the next, that the barometer should mark less than 76 centimetres. The cannonade should then be begun, not at the coast, but at Cherbourg where the atmosphere is charged with aqueous vapor. The best time will be in the morning, before the shroud of mist hanging over the sea has been dissipated by the rays of the sun. Batteries should be fired simultaneously, at intervals of a quarter of an hour; and if this cannonade were to coincide with some religious festival, during which the bells be rang, the effect would be all the more certain.

DR. PONCENT'S "Speaking Telegraph and Electrical Alarm Compass" is designed to meet one danger of navigation, especially in the great ocean steamers, where it is difficult to transmit orders. In the forward part of the ship are bells, connecting by wires running electrically with the wheel-house. Pulling one or the other of these handles sounds an alarm in the wheel-house, and indicates "starboard" or "port" on a dial before the helmsman. Another bit of apparatus stands in return to the officer giving the command, assuring him of its obeyance. So the Captain going to his state room can have orders given in a certain course, say headed between north and northwest-by-north. He, then, so to speak, sets the compass by bringing two moveable projections to the above-mentioned points, and the man is corrected, or, by accident occurs, so that the ship leaves her correct course, the needle will, as it swings round, catch one of the projections spoken of above, and sound an alarm loudly in the Captain's cabin. The United States steamer Plymouth has tried the apparatus and her officers like it. The French navy tried it, while the Captain of the Lafayette asserts that his vessel has been saved by it thrice from collision and once from probable destruction.

FOR a year the Saratoga courts have been dallying about dissolving an injunction granted in favor of the Leland Brothers, of the Grand Union Hotel, against the erection of a bridge across the little street from Congress Hall. Meantime the belles at the Congress kept on complaining about dirtying their white kid shoes and their dresses while crossing the street from the hotel to the ball room, and, being decreed such a step, it only remains for the Ring to execute his orders.

A QUEER story has lately come to an end in Washington. A certain Mr. Hildreth has been removed from the office of City Superintendent of Education, after having held it for five years. The reason of his removal was the demonstration of the fact that he could not read, write, or cipher as a man ought to. He had previously been dismissed from a similar post from the Bureau of Statistics, and afterward from the place of third clerk of the Bureau of Education—an important office under the National Government. Yet such was his impudence and his talent, that he managed to be put in charge of the schools of the District of Columbia, a position that place for two years, although he had not the first qualification for its duties.

THE case is not a solitary one. A rigid examination would expose many an ignoramus in responsible positions in connection with public education, and whose principal "qualification" consists in a knowledge of the wire-pulling necessary to get into those offices, and how far they can be adapted to the wants of the Turkish capital, Constantinople has been burned over many times with as great loss as by this last fire, but has never built its houses of the old combustible way, and the step now taken indicates the beginning of a needed reform.

THE state of affairs in the higher officials circles of Vienna is reported to be as bad as in France under LOUIS XV. No advancement is possible except through the influence of the mistress of some sailing courtier, and offices of trust are shamelessly, almost publicly, sold. The Consul General of Austria to Egypt receives salaries from both Governments. A Supreme Judge who was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for fraud, his dishonesty having become too glaring to be over-looked and similar incompetence miracles everything.

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THE confidence expressed by France of an easy victory over Prussia is probably founded on the fact that, by stripping every fortress and concentrating the entire French military force, the Emperor has moved to the Rhine 800,000 men. Of the Prussian force less is known, 400,000 men being the number at which the Prussian army immediately confronting the enemy is stated. Considering the calm confidence and sagacity of Prussia, we may safely suppose that the odds are not so great, even if any exist. If, as is reported they are doing, the Prussians fall back at first, it will be to take up strong and fortified positions which will afford them important advantages. All the reports are calculated to make clearer the magnitude of the struggle right at hand.

IN view of the activity and patriotism manifested by the Germans in America in support of the humane aspects of the great struggle in their native country, it is proposed to select a prominent German American to proceed to Germany to "look personally after the faithful execution of their intentions." Gen. SIGEL is by common consent selected as the proper person for the delicate and important duty, and it is gratifying to know that the General has signified his willingness to undertake the mission. The *Staats Zeitung* of New York declares in favor of the proposition, but thinks that so important a mission should not be conferred by one single city, but only by a National Convention.

IF the "organ" will be content with explicit language, we wish to be understood as saying, on authority, that its assertions that the Reform candidates labor for the intention of withdrawing, is false, a falsehood with it heavy masses of clouds; the next, that the barometer should mark less than 76 centimetres. The cannonade should then be begun, not at the coast, but at Cherbourg where the atmosphere is charged with aqueous vapor. The best time will be in the morning, before the shroud of mist hanging over the sea has been dissipated by the rays of the sun. Batteries should be fired simultaneously, at intervals of a quarter of an hour; and if this cannonade were to coincide with some religious festival, during which the bells be rang, the effect would be all the more certain.

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